

23rd March 1953]

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.

(1) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, . . . ”

(The hon. Member Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah stood up in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I shall call him after the Hon. Minister finishes his speech.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.’

“ In making this demand, Sir, I would like to say only one thing and that is, so far as the policy of the Government is concerned there has been no change in the policy that was enunciated last year with regard to major irrigation, minor irrigation, ‘ grow more food ’ and intensive cultivation schemes. The same policy is being continued.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.’ ”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అధ్యక్ష, on a point of information, జిల్లాలోని నిజాంకు గురించి సోమవారము చర్చ జరుగుతుందని గతవారము తెలియజేశారు. ఈ వేళ సోమవారము కనక దాని సంగతి గురించి మరల ఏమైనా ruling ఇచ్చారేమో తెలియజేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not this ‘ Somavaram ’ I referred to but the next ‘ Sohavaram ’.” (Laughter.)

* SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—“ అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెట్ లో Irrigation కు కేటాయించిన ఓక కోట్, 20 లక్షల రూపాయలమీద నేను కోత తీర్చానాన్ని పెడుతున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భమున, ముఖ్యముగా నేను గోదావరి డెల్టాను గురించి చెప్పవలచుకొన్నాను. గోదావరి డెల్టా నిర్బిడి సులూరు నూరు సంవత్సరములైనది. అప్పుడు దేశము యొక్క కరిస్థితులన్నీ కూడ వృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని వరి సాగుకు అనుకూలమైనట్లువంటి లక్షలకొలది ఎకరాలను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి, కరువు లేకుండా చేయుటకు Cotton దొంగారు 1862 వ సంవత్సరములో గోదావరికి ఆనకట్ట కట్టడానికి foundation వేశారు. అప్పుడు ఆనకట్ట కట్టడంలో సారవంతమైన ఘాటులు సుమారు 8 లక్షల ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి వస్తుందని, అందవల్ల కరిసర ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు తీరడమే కాకుండా, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలోనూడ కరువు తీరగలదని అంచనా వేశారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి 3½ పర్సెంట్లు వడ్డీ గిట్టుతుందనేటటువంటి ప్రయత్నముతో ఆనకట్ట ప్రారంభించారు. మొట్టమొదట 4 లక్షల ఎకరాలు మాత్రము సాగు

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అయింది. క్రమక్రమేణా 8 లక్షల, 16 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి వచ్చింది. 1950 వ సంవత్సరం నాటికి, అప్పుడు Cotton దొర వేసినప్పటి అంచనాకు చాలా మించి, 8 లక్షల, 70 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి వచ్చింది. అంటే, ఆయన అంచనాకు మించి సుమారు 50 వేల ఎకరాలకుపైగా ప్రస్తుతం సాగు అవుతున్నదన్న మాట. ఇలా ఎక్కువ ఎకరాలు భూమి సాగు అవడం మంచిదేగాని, జరుగుచున్నదేమిటంటే, అప్పుడు కాటన్ దొర వేసినటువంటి ఎక్స్ మేట్లుగాని, కాలవలుగాని క్రమ క్రమేణా పెద్దవి కాకుండాగనే అలాగే ఉండిపోవడం, irrigation మాత్రము చాలా పెరిగిపోవడంవల్ల నీటిసప్తయి సరిగాలేక రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడడమే కాకుండా సకాలములో పంటలు పండక చాలా ఆవస్థలు పడుతున్నారని ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితినిబట్టి అర్థమౌతోంది. ఎందుకనగా, ఎప్పుడో నూరు సంవత్సరముల వెనుక కట్టినటువంటి ఆకట్టుకు, దానికి సంబంధించినటువంటి కాలవలు క్రమక్రమేణా చిన్నవైపోయినవి. Irrigation పెరిగిపోయింది. సకాలములో భూములు సాగు కాకపోవడంవల్ల రైతులకు తీరిక సప్తం వస్తున్నది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇవ్వవలసినంత ఆ నేక కోట్లు రూపాయలు ఆదాయం ఎక్కువ వస్తున్నప్పటికీ, irrigation పెరుగుతున్నప్పటికీ, కాలవలను పెంచడంగాని, ఆకట్టును పెంచడంగాని, రిజర్వాయరు కట్టడంగాని, జరుగలేదు. రైతులను యీ సప్టన్న తొలగించాలంటే, మెటనే శబరి నదికి ఒక రిజర్వాయరు తవ్వకుండా కట్టాలి. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి ఆకట్టు వెన కొన్ని అడుగులు వెంచి ఆకట్టు కట్టాలి. ఇప్పుడున్న కాలవలను క్రమక్రమంగా పెద్దవిగాచేసి భూములను సరిగా సాగులోకి తీసుకురావడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. అలా సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయకుండా, కొన్ని వేల ఎకరాలను అదనంగా పెంచినందువల్ల పంట వృద్ధి కాదు. ఉదాహరణకు, Western Delta లో సర్వాప్రకం కాలవకు సంబంధించిన పదివేల ఎకరాల బంజరు భూమి ఉన్నది. దానికి 15 సంవత్సరాలక్రితం వేములదీని ప్రాజెక్టు అని ప్రారంభించారు. కాని దానికి యంతవరకు సరియైన కాలవలు త్రవ్వక భూములకు సకాలములో నీరు అందక అంతా వృథా అయిపోతున్నది. ఈ విధంగా బడ్జెటులో ఆనేక కొత్త ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించడము, వాటిని అసంపూర్తిగా నిలిపి వేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. ప్రస్తుతము ఉదాహరణగా ఈ వేములదీని ప్రాజెక్టును అసంపూర్తిగా ఉంచడమే, దాన్ని సరియైనటువంటి మార్గానికి తీసుకుని రాకపోవడం జరుగుతున్నదికూడా, వేలకొలది ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి రావడంవల్ల చాలా మురుగు కాల్వలు సంకుచితమైపోయి, మురుగునీటిని సముద్రములోకి వెళ్లే వీలులేక ఎన్నో కాలములో మురుగు కాలవలు వేలకొలది ఎకరాలను ముంచివేసి పంట సప్తము చేయ చున్నది. దానిని బాగుచేయాలంటే వెంటనే బాగా త్రవ్వించి, నీరు వారుదల సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి, ఎక్కువ పంట పండునట్లు చూడాలి. ఇవ్వవలసిన ఈ గోదావరి డెల్టాను గురించి అనేకసార్లు రైతు మహాసభలు జరిగి ఈ ఇబ్బందులన్నింటినీ ప్రభుత్వానికి చెప్పకోవడం జరిగింది. కాని దాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా? అంటే, ఇంతవరకు విమిచేసినట్లు కన్నడను, ఇప్పుడు వెంటనే గోదావరి డెల్టాకు చేయవలసినటువంటి పనులు వివరంగా హెడ్ స్టూయిస్ ను పెంచాలి; శబరి రిజర్వాయర్ కట్టాలి. కొన్ని పంట కాలవలను పెద్దవిగాచేసి మురుగు కాల్వలను పూర్తిగా త్రవ్వించ వలసియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో రైతులు రెండవపంట గురించి పడుతున్న ఇబ్బందులు, ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి మంత్రులకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే, అటువంటిప్పుడు, అసలు గోదావరిలో ఎంత నీరు ఉన్నది? ఎంత సాగు అవుతున్నది? రైతులకు ఎంత నీరు ఉపయోగపర్చవచ్చు అనే విషయాలను ఆలోచించకుండానే additional areas ను irrigation కు, వేలకొలది ఎకరముల నిచ్చివేయడం జరుగుతోంది, regular గా ఇచ్చేటటువంటి నీరును ఈ additional areas కు పంచిపెట్టడం

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వల్ల, చిట్టిచివరకు, ఏ భూములకు ప్రయోజనములేక ఎండిపోవడం జరుగుతున్నది. కనుక ఇకంతా మూచివట్లయితే, ప్రభుత్వం ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నామనేటటువంటి Grow More Food అనే సిద్ధాంతానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా తోడ్పడుతుందని గమనించవలసి యుంటుంది. పశ్చిమ గోదావరిలో క్రిందటి సంవత్సరం 30 వేల ఎకరాలు అడవంగా ఎక్కివేసి ఇచ్చారు. కాని పంటలు పండలేదు. అందువల్ల, 30 వేల ఎకరాలకు remission కూడా ఇవ్వవలసి వచ్చింది. రైతులు పెట్టుకొన్న పెట్టుబడి అంతయు నష్టమైంది. అది దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని రైతులు రివిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లకు, P.W.D. ఆఫీసర్లకు అర్జీలు పెట్టుకున్నారు. ఆయినప్పటికీ ఈ సంవత్సరం మరల 18 వేల ఎకరాలను ఎక్కివేసేగా ఎక్కువ ఇచ్చారు. అయితే ఎప్పటికప్పుడు, అనేక విషయాలలో, సభ్యులయొక్క సలహాలను తీసుకొని సకలముగా పనిచేస్తామని ప్రధానమంత్రి అనేక సార్లు చెప్పారు. కాని జరుగుతున్నదేమిటంటే, సభ్యులు మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు, వారు ఆయా విషయాలనుగూరించి ఆయా ప్రదేశాలయొక్క అవసరాలగూరించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు, వారికి విదోషింథంగా సమాధానము చెప్పడం, చివరకు యథాప్రకారముగా, మామూలు విధానమునే కొనసాగించడం జరుగుచున్నది. అందుచేత ఇవ్వడయిన ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధ వహించి సకాలములో సరియైనటువంటి irrigation పనులు చేయించి, ఫలకంతయున భూములకు నీళ్లు వెంటనే సఫలము చేయించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ సందర్భములో మరొక విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురావలసి యున్నది. మా ప్రాంతములో కొలుదార్ల ఇబ్బందులు చెప్పడానికి వీలులేకంతగా ఉన్నది. ఇదివరలో తంజావూరు కొలుదార్ల చట్టము తీసుకొచ్చినప్పుడు అనేకసార్లు ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తుకు తెచ్చాము. అయితే వాటికి ఏమీ value ఇచ్చినట్లు లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా తంజావూరు జిల్లాకు పోలికలువంటిదని అందుచేత ఆ కొలుదార్ల చట్టము మా జిల్లాకుకూడ వర్తింపజేయాలని మనవిచేశాను. దానిని ఎంతమూలము ఆలోచించక ఆ జిల్లా విషయము తరువాత చూస్తామనిచెప్పారు. కాని, ఆ చట్టము వచ్చేలోగా, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి కొలుదార్లను భూమిపైన హక్కులు లేకుండా వెళ్ళగొట్టడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇనాందార్లు రైతులను నానా అవస్థలు పెట్టుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి వీలైనంత త్వరలో ఆ కొలుదార్లు చట్టమును తీసుకొని రావలెను. వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు అనుకూలంగా ఒక సరియైనటువంటి కూలి విధానాన్ని అమలుజరుపవలసియున్నది. మరియు ఈ irrigation సౌకర్యాలనుగూడ కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Mr. Narayana Kurup may now speak. I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each hon. Member.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in building up the prosperity of any country there are no important items other than irrigation and power. No doubt, out of the total lands cultivated in this State about 111 lakh acres or 32 per cent of the total acreage is under irrigation. This is of course far above the average viewing it on an All-India basis. However we cannot rest content with this because our most important problem is the food problem. Food problem cannot be allowed to be left to the mercy or the vagaries of monsoon. Out of this 111 lakh acres of irrigated land in this State, if we are to take into account the statistics provided by the Government, not a bit,

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not an inch of land is in Malabar, though here and there there are some minor irrigation works. No doubt one major project, viz., the Malampuzha project has been taken up. We are thankful to the Government for their taking up the Malampuzha project vigorously. Malabar had been practically neglected all these years on the ground that it would be a waste to start any project in that area inasmuch as there is abundant rainfall. Sir, our grievance is that even though Nature is kind to us we have not been able, in this age of science, to conserve the water that is given to us by Nature and utilize it for our use, in times of need. However I take it as an encouraging sign that at least because of the liabilities of this State on account of the food problem of Malabar, I would request the Government to view the starting up of irrigation projects in Malabar not merely on the basis of return but also on the principle of growing more food which would in another way benefit this Government to a great extent.

“ Sir, with regard to this Malampuzha scheme I want to refer to one or two points. I am sorry to say that the claims of those sections of people who are on the right bank of the reservoir have been completely ignored. When that project is about to be completed and water is to be let out for cultivators of the soil on the left bank, it is hard indeed that the people on the right bank should be deprived of the water in the reservoir. I do not want to go into the reason. I only wish to say that the Government should not be guided, in the interests of nation-building activities, by the recommendations of those who cry hoarse for their own benefits. It is the duty of Government to take the best interests of the people concerned into account and take an impartial view in such matters. I am told that not only in Malampuzha project but even in projects like the Lower Bhavani project, it usually happens that people who cry most get the benefit while those who do not cry are neglected. There have been protests from the people in this connexion. I am glad that when it was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Public Works he took action by asking the concerned Engineer to investigate and do the needful. I thank the Hon. Minister for that. But meanwhile let me request him to expedite the investigation and see to it that the people on the right bank also get the benefit of the Malampuzha water which will be least costly and which could be had more easily also.

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“ Then, Sir, coming to the needs of Malabar we want a number of minor irrigation works to be taken up besides the major irrigation projects. The problems of Malabar in regard to irrigation are peculiar, and there too between the north and the south they are entirely different. In the south, it is a question of damming of small streams, putting up bunds, digging wells and repairing tanks. If we examine the fields in Malabar, we find that at all strategic points tanks were constructed in ancient days. But the families who owned these tanks have divided themselves and at present there is nobody to take care of these tanks and they are now in complete disrepair. Another difficulty is they are in unassessed

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lands and as such no funds can be allotted by the Government for the repair of these tanks. If these tanks are repaired, it will go a long way to help irrigation in Malabar. In the north, it is different. There we want to prevent the saline water from entering the fields. That is the problem in the north.

"Then, it has been long since suggested by non-officials as well as district officials and committees that, if the Government are able to install pumpsets along the river beds which have perennial sources of water, in times of need they will be of immense help to the cultivators. I think this is one of the most commendable courses which the Government should adopt for the sake of Malabar.

"While on the point of irrigation, I have to mention something about the irrigation sources which are under private ownership. Sir, if I recollect aright, previously there was some draft Bill with regard to this. The janmis in Malabar claim absolute proprietorship of land and everything incidental thereto. It may be that the source of water is under the private ownership of a particular janmi, but there are hundreds and thousands of acres adjoining it. The janmi will not put up a few stones and divert the water and the community suffers to a very great extent. Therefore in the interests of the community and irrigation in Malabar, the Government must exercise some sort of control over these private irrigation sources. Besides, these private owners give water only to those whom they like and charge exorbitant rates. Therefore, Sir, in considering the question of irrigation in Malabar, the Government will do well to examine how they can tackle this problem of private ownership of irrigation sources in the State.

"Besides the Malampuzha project, there is another important project, Kanhirappuzha project which has been investigated and which would be more profitable than the Malampuzha project. It is not likely to be taken up even though it is included in the second part of the Five-Year Plan. I would request that, whenever funds permit, this Kanhirapuzha project should be given the first priority as these two major projects coupled with the minor irrigation works and control of Government over the private irrigation sources, I submit, will go a long way to solve the irrigation problem as well as the food problem of Malabar."

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI M. MUNI REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are asked to ventilate our feelings with regard to the Demand on Irrigation and the time given is only 3 hours. Even though we ventilated our feelings last year in regard to the irrigational needs of our taluk, we are sorry to say that nothing has been done by the Government. As far as the minor irrigation works are concerned, even though construction of small anicuts has been approved by the District Food Production Committees and the Irrigation Conferences in the district and even though we represented the same to the Government in this House, nothing has been done.

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We are told that they have no funds to execute the schemes. Even last year I requested the Government to take up the construction of Doddha Halla anicut in Hosur taluk. For the last three years, the construction has not been taken up under one pretext or other. It is always said that the position of water-supply is under examination. Year before last during the winter season, the gazepole was washed away thrice. I cannot understand how the Hon. Minister for Public Works can now say that they are still examining the water-supply position.

“As regards tank improvement, I do not see any tank being improved as far as Hosur taluk is concerned. There are about 400 tanks out of which 250 tanks are beyond repair. The remaining 150 tanks require repairs urgently if they are to be of any use at all. Otherwise, within the course of the next ten years they will not be in existence. Under the circumstances, I am afraid the Government are not doing justice to the people. As far as minor irrigation works are concerned, even if a particular scheme is approved by the Collector or Sub-Collector, it has to go to the Executive Engineer and so many other departments. It is a cumbersome process and I request that a Special Officer might be appointed to deal with the minor irrigation works directly or they might be dealt with by the Revenue Department itself.

“Then, Sir, in the estates taken over by the Government the tank repair works are completely neglected. Representations have been made to the Government in regard to Kodegai and Dasa-bandham tanks. Still the Government have not given due consideration to these representations. Sir, these estates are backward and neglected areas. We do not know what work we are turning out in this Hosur if the Government do not give any attention to these schemes or our representations. When we request the Ministers concerned, they say they are under examination or enquiry or consideration and we do not know for what purpose we represent our constituencies. Nowadays the Ministers go to the taluks and see some officers and return. I do not know what for these Ministers are touring the taluks. As far as my taluk is concerned, I have seen Hon. Ministers coming and going. I do not know whether theirs are happy-go and lucky-go tours; they see the Hosur cattle farm and sericulture farms and turn back. In this connexion, I would like to point out that the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi came to our Hosur taluk once. I asked him whether I could arrange for a meeting to which he agreed. Many thousands of people came to the meeting. Unfortunately, the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi came to Hosur and sat for about 4 or 5 hours, to unveil the portraits of national leaders and others. I request him to come to the meeting and tell the people about the Panchayat Act and to hear the grievances of the people. Sir, if the Ministers were to come and sit in a meeting for 4 or 5 hours and then go away, what is the use of ventilating our feelings in this House?

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“ So far as irrigation sources are concerned, in our own taluk there are a number of perennial rivers and water is flowing in them even during summer. Times without number I have represented to the Government that they should see to it that anicuts are constructed on them. Last year, the Government stated that if the people of the area were prepared to contribute at least half the amount of the cost, the Government would be willing to undertake the construction of these anicuts. I wrote to the Minister concerned that if the breached Dalavai tank was constructed again, it would irrigate an area of about 3,000 acres of land and that the ryots were quite willing to contribute half the cost, i.e., about Rs. 2 lakhs. But, yet nothing has been done so far. What is the use therefore of our ventilating our grievances here or writing to the Minister? The Minister for Agriculture was telling us the other day that at the rate of one tractor for a taluk, nearly 300 tractors have been supplied to cultivate the lands. This is the achievement of our Government and these tractors and bull-dozers have cultivated 50,000 acres of land. The Government have spent about a crore of rupees to purchase these 300 tractors and bulldozers. But the Government have purchased these bulldozers and tractors with the people's money. If only these tractors had been utilized for removing silt from the tanks, I am sure much would have been done by now. I again submit to the Ministers for Agriculture and Public Works that even if silt cannot be removed from the tanks, if at least bunds are constructed with a view to prevent silt from coming into the tanks, that would be a good service to the people. What people want is not your tractors or your bull-dozers; they want only water; they do not even want money, they want only water. Government must be able to do something substantial and not stop with the purchase of these tractors and bull-dozers. So far as my information goes, the Government seem to be spending about Rs. 68 lakhs over their maintenance and over the establishment, etc. But how far does it help the people? And this is the achievement of the Government. No doubt big projects are quite essential and they are intended to do good to the whole counter; but will that satisfy all the people? The big projects may satisfy the people of one district or two districts. But if all the 35,000 tanks and minor irrigation sources including the tanks in the zamindari areas like Dasabandham and Kodegai tanks are attended to, all people in the rural areas, rich and poor, will be satisfied and benefited. Even though we have said this so many times before, the Government have not taken any action at all. I also submitted a memorandum to the Government with regard to tank improvement and development of agriculture. The memorandum ran to 23 pages, and the Government were pleased to reply to the effect that ‘in view of the financial stringency, the suggestions made in the memorandum sent with your letter could not be considered at present.’ That is the reply I received. What I stated in that memorandum was that there were 35,000 tanks, out of which more than 20,000 tanks were already silted up and were beyond repair, and that only the

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remaining 14,000 or 15,000 tanks were there which could be repaired and brought into working condition. Merely spending Rs. 1 crore on the purchase of tractors and bull-dozers and giving relief to a few places will not do good to those who require relief immediately. I therefore request the Government once again to give due consideration to the suggestions I have made, especially with regard to the construction of the Dodda Halla anicut, kodiyaal anicut near Bagalur, and Samanapally anicut near Kelamangalam. All these anicuts will not cost Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs. I am also willing to give an undertaking to the Government that at least half the cost will be contributed by the people in the respective areas."

SRI R. M. PALANIAPPAN:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டத்திற்காக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மானிப்பத்தை ஆதரித்து பேசுகிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதி ஏற்கெனவே புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்துடன் சேர்க்கிருந்தது. சீமார் ஐந்து வருஷகாலத் திற்குள்ள்தான் அது சென்னை மாகாணத்துடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் ஆறுகள் சரியாகக் கிடைப்பது, அதனால் நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியுள்ள திட்டங்களைக் கிடைப்பது, அதாவது அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தின் எந்த இடத்திலாகும் 30 அடி ஆறும் பூமியில் தோண்டினால் தான் தண்ணீர் பார்க்கலாம். அப்படி இருக்கக் கூடிய அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் காவேரியிலிருந்து ஒரு கால்வாயை வெட்டி புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்தின் பக்கம் கொண்டு வர ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தார்கள். அதைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்துச் செய்திருந்தால் காவேரியில் இருந்து தண்ணீர் புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்திற்கு கொண்டு வந்திருக்க முடியும். ஆனால் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. இன்றைய தினம் அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் மிகவும் பஞ்சத்தால் கஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள். எரும்புப் புற்றில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்று அவர்களுக்குக் காணாடி எடுத்து உண்டு வாழ்வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். காவேரியிலிருந்து உடனடியாக கால்வாய் வெட்டும் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள முடியாவிட்டால் அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் குழாய்க் கிணறுகளையாவது நிறைய ஏற்படுத்தி விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதற்குப் பணம் இல்லையென்றால் மத்திய சர்க்காரை வற்புறுத்தி அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை வாங்கி உடனடியாக இவைகளை அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானம் சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் இணைக்கப்பட்டவுடன் சென்னை மாகாண அதிகாரிகள் புதுக்கோட்டையின் நீர்வாசத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள அரசு புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்தில் விவசாயத்திற்காக ஒரு போரிங் மெஷின் வைத்திருந்தார்கள். புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்தை சென்னை மாகாணத்துடன் இணைத்தவுடன் அந்த இடத்திலிருந்து போரிங் மெஷினையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் அந்த மெஷின் எந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கிறதென்று தெரியவில்லை. மாமத்து இலாகாவில் சென்று விசாரித்தால் அது எங்கு சென்றது என்று எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. தங்கடத்திரா பிரஜைக் பிரதேசத்திற்கோ, மணிமுத்தாறு பிரதேசத்திற்கோ சென்றிருக்கலாம்” என்கிறார்கள். இது சரியல்ல. புதுக்கோட்டையின் மக்கள் நலனுக்காக வாங்கப்பட்டது அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையப்பற்றி பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இல்லாமல் எங்கோ ஒரு இடத்துக்குச் எடுத்து செல்லப்பட்டது என்றால் அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் சர்க்கார் இடத்தில் அதிருப்தி அடைந்து சகஜமே. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அந்தப் போரிங் மெஷினை புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்திற்கு அனுப்பி அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு மலிவாகக் கொடுத்து விவசாயம் செய்ய உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அங்கே வெள்ளாறு, பாம்பாறு போன்றதான சிறிய சிறிய ஆறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் சிறிய சிறிய இடங்களில் நீர் தேங்கி இருக்க

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [23rd March 1953]

സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളം കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഇരിക്കുക ഫക്തിൽ ചുഴലിയിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ തോട്ട ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാൻ പറമ്പത്തു എത്രയോ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിസ്ഥലമായി മാറുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതു പോലെതന്നെ മാലിയിൽ ഒരു തോട്ട ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു വിട്ട എടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടോ വിട്ട എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. മാലിയിലെ തോട്ട ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടങ്ങളിലും രണ്ടോ വിട്ട എടുക്കുവാനുള്ള സാധ്യതകളുണ്ട്. ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇനിയും അന്നവധി സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ചെറുകിട പദ്ധതികൾക്കൊണ്ട് കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ട്. കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ, എറണാകുളം കൊട്ടാരക്കുളം ചിറക്കും പെരാം ചിറക്കും ചിപ്പ് കെട്ടുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം തടങ്ങു നിർത്തി എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തെ കൃഷി രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി അവിടെ കൃഷി കൃഷിക്കാരെ യോഗം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു എങ്കിലും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒന്നാതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. പട്ടമിയിലായി ഒരു ചെറിയ തോട്ട കെട്ടുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു കൊല്ലമായി. ഇതുവരെയായി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു രണ്ടോ വിട്ട എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇങ്ങിനെ രാജ്യം താലൂക്കിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ച കണക്കുകൾക്കു കയറുന്നെങ്കിൽ, മലബാറിൽ എത്രയോ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ പദ്ധതികൾ, അവിടെയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ വെച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവയിൽ ചില പദ്ധതികൾ പട്ടമി പദ്ധതിയോടു ചേർന്നു വന്നു. ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിൽ സേർ നെല്ല് വിതയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികളുണ്ട്. മൈസർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെ കാര്യമായി ഒന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല; ഒരു ചെറിയ പദ്ധതിയുടെ പേരിൽ ചെറിയ പദ്ധതികളെല്ലാത്തന്നെ തള്ളുകയാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതേ വരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ എല്ലാത്തന്നെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഒരു കൊല്ലം, രണ്ടു കൊല്ലങ്ങളല്ല, എത്രയോ കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നവയാണ്. ഞാൻ ഇന്നു ഒരു രണ്ടു താലൂക്കുകളെ പറ്റി മാത്രമേ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ വള്ളുവനാട്, പാലക്കാട്, കോഴിക്കോട്, കുമ്പളം നാട് എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളെ എടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുകൊണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒരു തോട്ട വെട്ടുകയാ, ചിപ്പ് കെട്ടുകയാ, അങ്ങിനെ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടോ വിട്ട എടുത്തു ഉപ്പുവെള്ള കയറുന്നതു തടങ്ങു കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷണസാധന നിരക്കുമാനം മാറ്റിയിടുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതിനു മുതിരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചെല്ലാം പറയുമ്പോൾ പണമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തള്ളുകയല്ലെന്നു കാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പുരക്കം പണം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന സംഗതികൾപോലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. വിശേഷിച്ചു ഭക്ഷണക്കാരം വളരെ അധികമുള്ള ഈ കാലാവസ്ഥയിൽ, മലബാറിൽ ഇത്തരം പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി, അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വന്തം കാലിത്തേൽ നില്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ എടുത്തിൽ, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗവൺ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്ത് കൃഷി കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കുക എന്ന നിയം ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണാം. മലബാറിൽനിന്നുള്ള മറ്റേ അവിടുത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു അനുഭവങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മലബാറിനെ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്ധരണത്തോടു പറിയുമുള്ള പദ്ധതികളെ പറ്റി ഗൗരവമായി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുഖ്യധർമ്മമാണ്. കുറെ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ്, 1942 ൽ കോളറാകൊണ്ട് എത്രയോ ജനങ്ങൾ മരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് മലബാർ. കൂടാതെ വളരെ അധികം തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത ബാധിച്ച ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് മലബാർ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇത്തരം പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവുതന്നെ കുറയെല്ലാം പൊറുക്കി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മൈസർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ മലബാറിൽ കാര്യമായി പതിയേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ മതിയാക്കുന്നു."

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conditions obtaining in my constituency regarding irrigation facilities are far from satisfactory. This constituency, why the whole of the taluk of Udayarpalayam, mainly depends upon rain for its agriculture. Due to failure of rain continuously, the condition is worsening. There are many tanks which have served in the days of the Chola kings as great irrigation sources. Some of them have been converted into cultivable lands and the rest have been inundated by floods. There are also many brooks which can be exploited advantageously for irrigating hundreds of acres. Now let us see what the Government have done to improve matters. There have been more than one major irrigation scheme under the contemplation of the Government to provide irrigation facilities to this taluk. Firstly, a proposal to open up a channel from the Upper Anicut of the Cauveri was mooted and investigated as far back as 1903 to 1905. This information is found in G.O. No. 443, Irrigation, dated the 8th May 1905, but what became of this scheme is not known. Again, the Pullambadi scheme was under the consideration of the several successive Governments from 1905 onwards. But till now neither of these irrigation schemes has been taken up for some cause or another. With regard to the Pullambadi scheme, the Government have raised high hopes in the minds of the people of this taluk that it would be taken up very soon. Wherever I went in my Constituency the first question the people put anxiously was with regard to this scheme and they were very much disappointed when I said that the Government have decided not to take up the scheme in the near future due to financial stringency. My appeal to the Government is that in the matter of affording irrigation facilities, the needs of backward areas like the Udayarpalayam taluk should be attended to first in order to raise the comparatively low standard of living of the common man.

"In this connexion, I would like to enumerate a few of the minor schemes which have been put off for want of funds or otherwise and which require immediate execution by the Government in order to increase the output of paddy in this taluk and to provide employment to landless labourers. The excavation of the Kalladikuttai channel on the left side of Vadavar has been postponed to the year 1953-54 and is pending with the Government. The scheme of Vennankuzhi odai in Jayankondan firka and Sengal odai in Andimadam firka require immediate investigation and sanction. Under the Tank Improvements Scheme, the following tanks, viz., Pudukudi alias Mathikettan eri, Kulumur tank, Devamangalam tank and Karaikurichi tank require renovation and the concerned authorities may be directed to attend to these works without any delay. Since the coming months afford no work for the already famine-stricken labourers, the immediate taking up of these works will serve two purposes, viz., relieving distress and construction of irrigation sources.

"Now, Sir, coming to the condition of the people in Cuddalore taluk, there is one tank there called the Perumal tank. The tank is full but water-supply is withheld and it is not supplied just because the authorities want to ensure supply for the future crops.

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But what about the standing crops? There are about 7,000 acres of standing crops and if water is not supplied to them immediately, they will all wither. Let us think of the standing crops before we think of the future crops. Representations have been made to the Collector in this direction and the Executive Engineer also has been approached but they say that the concerned papers are in the hands of the Chief Engineer and the Government and that they are awaiting their orders. I wish to bring it to the notice of the Government that if within three or four days orders are not passed on this matter the crops on 7,000 acres of land will wither and I therefore request the Government to take up the question very soon and decide it.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Willingdon Reservoir in Vriddhachalam taluk, there has been a complaint by the public to the Government that the *murai* system was given effect to even earlier than was usual. Just because the *murai* system was given effect to earlier, early in January or December, crops standing on about 10,000 acres of land had to wither even though there was water available in the Reservoir. The *murai* system has been usually adopted later but this time it has been adopted earlier and the result has been that crops had to wither. The people petitioned but the Government did not pass favourable orders in time.

"Another complaint that I have to make in that matter is that the supervisor had allowed without authority or permission some of the ryots to cultivate about 400 acres of land in the foreshore of the Reservoir when there was no water in the Reservoir. The supervisor was prevailed upon by the ryots not to let in any water to fill up the tank because the lands in the foreshore upon which they had begun agricultural operations unauthorizedly would be destroyed. The supervisor yielding to the request of the ryots did not allow any water and so the Reservoir did not get its full supply in time and so many thousands of acres had to wait for a long time for water and seasonal agricultural operations could not be undertaken in time. A complaint had been made to the Government and the other authorities but no timely action was taken against the individual concerned and I do not know till now what happened to the papers. Even in cases where nature has been bountiful, distress is brought about by officials standing in the way of people getting their supply of water and obstructing what nature has afforded to the people. I am bringing this fact to the notice of the Government so that immediate steps may be taken by the Government to rectify matters and help the poor ryots."

* SRI K. UPPI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the matter of irrigation, Malabar was neglected; till a few years ago. Malabar was not at all thought of when irrigation matters were considered. It is only about five or six years ago that the district of Malabar came into the picture so far as irrigation is concerned. It is a matter for congratulation for us that a scheme of irrigation which will benefit vast tracts has been worked out in Malabar, I mean

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the Malampuzha Scheme. The Government have undertaken other schemes also, the Valayar Scheme and the Mangalam Scheme. With regard to the Malampuzha Scheme, it was thought at one time that the whole scheme was about to be scrapped and that after spending hundred lakhs of rupees; it was about to be scrapped or at any rate put off temporarily and it was temporarily given up and the work was actually slowed down and we were all afraid that the Government would stop the work for want of money. Then, Sir, the Government of India came to our rescue after much pressure was put upon them, it was said, by this Government. Anyhow, Sir, the Scheme is about to be completed and it is up to the Government to see that the work is completed within a few months because otherwise, it will not be possible to complete the scheme this year. I hope that the Government will expedite and speed up the work and complete it this year itself.

“ I am sorry to say, Sir, that in the matter of irrigation the Government have been for several years taking a wrong attitude. The persons then responsible for irrigation in this State were carried away by big schemes and they never thought of small schemes. Very often we tried to impress upon the powers that be to give greater attention to minor irrigation works such as restoring silted up tanks and channels. But such things never attracted the attention of the authorities at the time. However, it is very gratifying to note that the present Government are wisely giving their attention to minor schemes and I am sure by the works that they undertake they will solve great problems and in fact they will be able to shoot two birds in one stroke, viz., solve the problems of unemployment and irrigation to a considerable extent.

“ Sir, the House will remember that the other day the Leader of the Opposition was vehemently attacking the Government for not utilizing the man-power that is available in this country. These minor irrigation works will certainly give employment to a very large number of people. Not only that, within one year they can bring more lands under cultivation than could be done under those big schemes over which crores and crores are being spent. 10-30 a.m.

“ Coming to my own district, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government within the very short time at my disposal that what is urgently required so far as Malabar is concerned is lift irrigation. In fact, anybody who travels from this part of the country, can find on entering the Malabar area, a river which is one of the biggest in Malabar, namely, Bharatapuzha which is running parallel to the railway line. Though technical men and engineers of the Government are also travelling in that line, I do not know why the Government have no eyes to see, or the sense to understand the requirements of the people of the area. Not only lift irrigation could be established, but pumps also could be put up on the banks of the river, so that hundreds of acres near the banks of the Bharathapuzha and other rivers in Malabar could be cultivated in this way. The Government could avoid this kind of criticism if only they put up a number of pumps on the banks of these

[Sri K. Uppi]

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rivers and enable cultivation of hundreds of acres along their banks. In fact, one of the engineers was asking me rather humorously, "you ask the Government or the jenmis or the people who are the owners of those lands to lease them out to me, I will show what I can do." On more than one occasion hon. Members from Malabar have brought to the notice of the Government that pumps are very difficult to obtain from the Agricultural department or the agents of the Government because they are kept in some nook or corner of Malabar. So, Sir, something must be done immediately to see that lift irrigation is introduced by means of pumps and pumps are made available to cultivators in time.

"Again, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that a number of minor irrigation schemes were sent up to the Government with the approval of the Food Committee in Malabar and they are awaiting approval of the Government. Some of them, though they have been approved by the Government are not taken up for want of funds and most of them are still with the Government awaiting approval. In these cases of minor irrigation works, I would like to point out, not much money is required and they only need very small amounts. For instance, if the minor irrigation works in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks are completed, very large tracts of land can be brought under paddy cultivation. Not only that, it will also help a large number of poor people who are arecanut growers. They can irrigate such garden crops in summer and the Government will get additional income from this also."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Irrigation department contains the lifeblood of the people and yet Mr. Ranga Reddi and his army of officials are truly and really trifling with the lifeblood of the people. Peasants in the famine-stricken areas have been made slaves of the landholders in the delta areas. From the general revenues ample facilities have been provided for landholders in the delta areas and they took full advantage of our generosity in the past that they even sell without shame at the present day paddy at the rate of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 to their own brethren in the famine-stricken areas. Sir, this story of famine which is repeatedly finding a place in the speeches of the Hon. Finance Minister must be put an end to once for all. According to the estimate of the Hon. Finance Minister, the drought has cost the Government about 10 crores of rupees. If you add to that the losses that have accrued to peasants who indulged in barren cultivation and on account of failure of crops, amounting to a few more crores and add to this, the amount of money that the peasants have got to spend on food, and further if you add the amount of subsidy which the Government of India have to pay for imported food, all put together will work out nearly to Rs. 50 crores per year. Sir, if all these Rs. 50 crores could be pooled together once for all and invested or allotted to improvement of agriculture and irrigation in drought-stricken areas, I am sure this woeful story of famine and famine would be once for all deleted from the records of the Government and it would be

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once for all removed from the minds and from the hearts of the people in the famine-stricken areas.

" Sir, as matters stand, if only the Minister for Public Works would take into account the actual amount spent on irrigation facilities in the famine-stricken areas, I am sure he himself would be appalled to see that much of the money that is debited to irrigation expenditure in famine-stricken areas goes to overhead charges, expenditure on establishment and little money actually goes for the improvement of tanks or for the improvement of any other type of irrigation that will help filling up tanks in the drought areas with a very copious and plentiful supply of water. Sir, the drought areas abound in jungle streams and these jungle streams can be harnessed by putting up dams at convenient places and the water stored in the dam can be diverted to the nearest tanks and utilized for purposes of agriculture. One such proposal was put up before the Government some three or four years ago. It relates to a scheme called Manavayal in Pudukottai. That is a jungle stream and if that could be harnessed and its water stored and distributed among the tanks on the sides of this jungle stream, I am sure about 5,000 acres of land can be got into quick and successful cultivation and the yield from the 5,000 acres would amount to 50,000 bags of paddy and these 50,000 bags of paddy would certainly go to meet the needs of the people living in that enclave round about that jungle stream numbering a few lakhs. Although repeated representations have been made to every Minister who was kind enough to visit the Pudukottai State yet they were deaf to our representations and repeated the familiar reply, namely, 'the matter is under consideration'. To a question of mine replied to kindly by the Minister for Public Works, I was not able to catch the exact reply, I think the gist of the reply was the same, that is, 'the matter is under consideration'. Now that he is going away from us and we will no longer have him on the Treasury Benches much to our regret, I hope he will give me a parting gift and include Manavayal in the list of works in the Budget that is presented to this House and once for all satisfy the people of that area.

" Sir, the other difficulty in regard to tanks in famine areas is that they are very quickly and speedily silted up. No doubt, on an average even famine areas are getting a fairly copious supply of rains. But the tanks are so small that they quickly overflow and they are not able to store because their capacity to store is reduced by silting. So, in order to prevent such silting I would suggest to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to resort to wholesale anti-erosion works whereby silting is prevented and tanks could be cleared of silt so that whatever supply of water is available can be stored up. I would suggest to the Minister for Public Works to visit one such scheme in Pudukottai which was undertaken during the Pudukottai State administration and that is Tudiampara Scheme. I think that is perhaps the only scheme in the whole of the Madras State which was tried successfully

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to prevent silt getting into the tank. So, Sir, if this question of silt clearance is not taken up quickly and in time, I am afraid all the tanks will be silted up and you will have to be put to the other necessity of incurring further expenditure by having to excavate the tanks or dig new tanks elsewhere. I think, this problem of silt does not seem to have engaged the attention of the Government because somehow or other they get some paddy from the delta areas, or the Government of India provide them with food under the subsidy scheme and therefore they think everything is all right. But how long is this going to happen? If you want everybody, every man, every woman and every child, in the countryside to be contented, if you want to see that they feel proud of having a secure life, you must provide them with some means whereby they can raise crop at least for a few months, if not the whole year. They are now in a semi-starvation stage. If only silting could be prevented by a wholesale scheme under a military plan, the Government can assure them food for at least some months. They need not depend on fair price shops or on the goodwill of the landlords in the delta areas.

10.40
a.m.

Pumpsets are a very rare commodity in famine areas. Although the Government say that they have allowed co-operative societies to buy as many pumpsets as may be necessary and give them to peasants at a cheap hire, co-operative societies are not doing the job fully and thoroughly. They have one or two pumpsets which are taken away by their office-bearers with the result that the man who could turn out a successful crop is denied a pumpset. I suggest that the Government themselves buy plenty of pumpsets and give them to the peasants on hire through the Agricultural department. Let them not keep these pumpsets in district centres which are so many miles away from many places, as the conveyance of the pumpsets from these centres to the needy places and their return to these centres costs such a huge sum that the peasants could not afford to pay it. Let them be placed in taluk centres under the supervision of Tahsildars, and let Tahsildars help agriculturists in securing pumpsets. The Hon. Minister for Public Works may say that loans are granted for the purchase of pumpsets. But the story of obtaining a loan from the Government for the purchase of a pumpset is really sad indeed. It is not worth while for me to waste the time of the House in narrating all the difficulties. When an application is made, an agricultural official comes, then a Revenue Inspector comes, both of them have to be given a good feast and a nice bribe and taken to the nearest town for a cinema show. Ultimately after a few months comes an order on an yellow paper to the effect that the request of the applicant is rejected! This in brief is the story of an application for a pumpset. If the Government themselves purchase pumpsets and supply them to the needy peasants through the Tahsildars and call upon the Tahsildars to submit periodical returns about the number of pumpsets given on hire, the number of acres brought under cultivation and so on, the problem of scarcity of pumpsets would be speedily solved.

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"I join in the complaint made by the hon. Member Mr. Palaniappan with regard to the boring set purchased by the former Pudukottai Government. I tried to gather some information, but the officials in the headquarters of the Tiruchirappalli district were not able to give any information as to where this boring set had gone. I gave notice of an interpellation, but the Government have not given any reply. Probably they always try to keep silent when a question is inconvenient and the reply would bring about some sensational disclosures. If really Rajaji and his Ministry want to help the people and if Rajaji wants the people to back him up and stand by him, the first and foremost they should do is to feed the hungry stomachs. They must assure the people at least one square meal a day. Let not the people aspire for three meals a day which is a luxury under the present Government. If at least one meal a day is guaranteed to the people, then the Government would have achieved something worthwhile in the field of irrigation."

* SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఇప్పుడు ఈ ఇరిగేషను వర్క్స్‌లో ఇచ్చిన allotment (అలొటమెంట్) రోజురోజుకు తగ్గిపోతూ వస్తుందిగాని ప్రభుత్వ వాద్యతలు రోజురోజుకు పెరుగుతూ ఉన్నవి. ఉప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం క్రిందకు జమీందారీ రద్దు విధానముతో అనేక మైన గ్రామాలు దాదాపు మన స్టేషనులో మూడవ వంతు గ్రామాలు ప్రభుత్వం కిందకు రావడం జరిగింది. ఇవివరకు జమీందార్లు ఇరిగేషను విషయంలో సరియైన పద్ధతిలో వనాలు జరిపించకపోవడం జరిగి వ్యవసాయదార్లు చాలా కష్టనష్టములకు గురి అయినారు. ఈ గ్రామాల్ని ప్రభుత్వపరము అయినపుడు ప్రజలు తమకు నీటివసతులు కలుగుతవని పాడుపాన చెరువులు ముప్పుకు ఆగతవని ఆశించినారు. ముఖ్యముగా ముచ్చిల్ల అంతా జమీందారీ పాతమే. ఈనాడు బిడ్డలు చూస్తే ఇరిగేషను వద్దలికింద ఖర్చు తగ్గుదలగా ఉంది. క్రింద యీ సంవత్సరం మొత్తం P.W.D. Minor Irrigation శాఖ 133 లక్షలు ఖర్చుపెడితే ఈ సంవత్సరంలో 99 లక్షలు మాత్రము చూపించారు. దీనిబట్టి చూస్తే ప్రభుత్వం వ్యవసాయ అభివృద్ధికి తీసుకోవలసిన చర్యలు తీసుకోలేదన్నమాట. ప్రజలు ఆశించినది ఏమీ జరగలేదు. నా constituency పూర్తిగా జమీందారీ విరియా. ముచ్చిల్లలో అనేక తాలూకాలు జమీందార్ల వద్దనుండి ప్రభుత్వం కిందకు వచ్చింది గాని ఇదివరకు ఉన్న P.W.D. శాఖ, ఆ గ్రామాస్థాలు, ఉద్యోగస్థులతోనే ఉంది. కలెక్టరు వద్దకు P.W.D. శాఖవాగవద్దకు వెళ్లితే ప్రత్యేక శాఖ మాకు ఇవ్వలేదు అని అంటున్నారు. ప్లాఫ్ కావలసెంటే సాంక్షను కాలేదు, అందుచేత యేమీ చెయ్యలేకపోతున్నామని విరియా వెలిపోతున్నదని చెప్పారు. బెజవాడ Guntur Division Executive Engineer తిరువూరులో ప్రత్యేక శాఖ పెట్టాలని చీఫ్ ఇంజనీరుగారికి వ్రాసినా సాంక్షను కాలేదు. మూడు వాగులకు అందులో పడమటి వాగుకు కట్టవేసుకుండికి నైజాముతో రాజీ జరగవలసి ఉంది. నైజాము మనకు హక్కు ఉన్నదని ఒప్పుకున్నారు. జమీందార్ల కాలములో దాము చెడిపోతే అది ఈనాటికీ మరూ త్తు జరగడంలేదు. మూడు సంవత్సరాలక్రిందటే నైజాము ప్రభుత్వమునుండి క్విట్ ఇండియా తీవ్రమైన ప్రయత్నములు ప్రారంభమైనవి. కాని యింతవరకు క్విట్ ఇండియా తేలేకపోయింది. ప్రభుత్వ సూచన ప్రకారం ప్రజలు కాలవ త్రవ్వటకు యితర వనలకు దాదాపు 40 వేలు ఖర్చుపెట్టినారు. అయిన దాము కట్టకపోవుటచేత వారి భూములకు నీరు రావటంలేదు. అలాగే కాకర్ల వద్ద తాళ్ల వాగుకు దాముకు లక్ష

[Sri P. Rama Rao]

[23rd March 1953]

ఇకవై వేల గుంటలకు ఎస్టి శీటు పంపడం ఆయింది. చూడు సంవత్సరములైది గాని అది ఇ వరకు బయటకు రాలేదు.

10-50
a.m.

“ఇక మైనర్ ఇరిగేషను విషయం చూస్తే ఇంకొకటే అర్థమవుతూ ఉంది. సంవత్సరాలనిండి నయారెవ ఎస్టిమేట్లు ఉన్నవి కలెక్టరుగారి వద్దకు ఎప్పుడు వెళ్లినా డబ్బులేదని అంటాడు. ఈ సంవత్సరం వరకూ 40 వేల ఎకరాలకు 4 వేల ఎకరాలు మాత్రమే అయింది. కలెక్టరుకు వెబిలే ఎప్పుడూ కూడా డబ్బులేదు గూ సంవత్సరం అలాంటివింటు రునియ్యండి అంటాడు. జమీందారీ విధాన రద్దయి చూడు సంవత్సరాలు అయినా ఆ తాలూకాకు యిరిగేషన్ వరకల అభివృద్ధికి ఎంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టింది అంటే ఏమీలేదని చెప్పాలి. ఈ విధముగా మొత్తం జమీందారీ విరియాలో నెరుపుల మరాస్తున్నా ఉంది. అం చేత రోజురోజుకు పంటలు తగ్గిపోయి ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో కరువులు రావడం జరుగుతూ ఉంది.

“ఇకపోతే క్రైష్ణా అనకట్ట విషయం ఉంది. ఇది ప్రధానమైన నీటి సోర్సు. మా జిల్లాకు దీని విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుందా అంటే ఏమీ కనబడదు. క్రిందటి మే నెలలో గంట్ల వడంతు తరువాత కలెక్టరు వద్దకు వెళ్లితే మీరు అందోళన పడవచ్చు పూర్తి జాగ్రత్తలు తీసుకోవటమన్నారు. కాని తరువాత జరిగిన సంఘటనలు అందరకు తెలిసిన వే నేటికీ కూడా ఏమీ కర్రలు తీసుకోవడ లేదు. మొర, రంగారెడ్డిగాని నెంట్రలు గవర్నమెంటుకు మేము ఎస్టిమేట్లు పంపినామన్నారు. కాని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ వద్దకు రాయవార వెళ్లితే మ త్రి జవాబు చెప్పతూ మా వద్దకు ఏమీ కాగితాలు రాలేదు అన్నారు. ఇది మీరు మమ్ము వచ్చిపెట్టడానికి చెబుతున్నారా? లేకపోతే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం బుకాయించడానికి చెప్పి దా? ఏద నమ్మడం తెలియడము లేదు. 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల సాగుకు ప్రభుత్వం తగిలెట్లు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోకపోయివుడు చి చిన్న పనుల గురించి ఏమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుంటుంది ఈ ప్రభుత్వం. మా జిల్లాలో నాలుగు తాలూకాల ను రోజురోజుకు పంటలు క్షీణిస్తున్నవి. ఈ సంవత్సరము కరువు ఏర్పడి బహుండునయిన పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవి. దానికి కారణము ఇరిగేషను సౌకర్యములు లేకపోవడమే కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వ ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసి వుంటుందని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఇరిగేషను విషయములో మొదటి ప్రభుత్వ ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసినది చెబుతున్నాను.”

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand on Irrigation and oppose the cut motion moved. In supporting the Demand, I wish to make a few observations, which I request the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to take note of. After the attainment of Independence, the Madras Government have been spending quite a lot of money on irrigation, and still there are vast areas of land where fresh irrigation projects are to be taken up. In order to see that the money we spend is spent usefully, we should see that the water resources that are dammed up are properly utilized. At present, the P.W.D. calculation is that one cusec of water will irrigate 50 acres of wet land. In actual farming operations, it is seen that one cusec of water will irrigate only 30 to 35 acres of land. This is only due to lot of negligence in the proper distribution of water and also due to leakage in the channels. The department should be strictly instructed to maintain the supply of water properly.

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“ Recently there has been lot of propaganda about the Japanese method of cultivation. The main basis of the Japanese method of cultivation is that there should be drying, in between wetting, in wet lands so that by reducing the amount of water that is supplied to the fields, we cannot only increase the acreage under cultivation but also increase production. It is the duty of the Hon. Minister to see that more acreage is brought under cultivation with the existing water resources. Our Chief Minister, Rajaji, while he was the Governor-General of India, speaking at the Food Conference at Bangalore, observed that scientists should try to evolve new varieties of paddy which would require less water. Steps should be taken by the Government to see that water resources are utilized more economically and fully.

“ In supplying water to lands, the exact duties of the different Government departments have not been specifically apportioned. The Public Works Department says that their duty is over with the getting of water to the sluice head. The Revenue department says that their duty is over with the getting of water to the sluice head. The responsibility for internal distribution of the water to the fields is not fixed on anybody. This has led to lot of quarrel among the peasants. The influential and powerful man takes all the water to his own fields and the small landowners are put to difficulties. The Government should frame rules so that the responsibility for internal distribution may be fixed on some one.

“ I should think the irrigation committees that are to be constituted should be given powers so that the internal distribution can be properly done. Even now there are irrigation committees, but they have no powers. Without powers, no committee can function. So, it should be the duty of the Public Works Minister to see that irrigation committees are formed for every channel, and they are given powers to see that proper internal distribution of water takes place.

“ In my constituency, there are a few channels. In the last few years there have been lot of water difficulties. There is lot of leakage at Perianai dam headworks, and no steps have been taken by the committee to see that this leakage is stopped. I have made representations to the department repeatedly, and in spite of them, I am sorry to say, the leakage at the headworks of the Perianai channel has not been attended to.

“ Also in other channels, there is considerable leakage in the sluice head, and it should be the duty of the Hon. Minister to instruct the department that all leakages and illegal taking of water from the channels should be completely put an end to. There are a few rivers in Pollachi. The main water-supply is from the Anamalai Range of hills, and due to the deforestation policy followed by the Government during war years, even the small quantity of rain that we used to get before is completely lost, and we do not get water throughout. It should be the

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policy of the Government to see that the forests are again developed so that we may get better water-supply at least during the cultivating season.

11 a.m. " Sir, I want to say a few words about the Amaravathi Project for the execution of which Members from the Coimbatore district have been pressing the Government. Udumalpet and Dharpuram taluks are famine-ridden and it has been accepted by the Government that a lot of difficulty is felt by the people there. There is no work for the agricultural labourer. Now, for the execution of the Amaravathi Project, the agriculturists are willing to contribute about Rs. 700 per acre and they have already contributed Rs. 6 lakhs as advance contribution. It is more than three years since this sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was deposited in the Government treasury. The Government should at least consider the question of paying interest on this sum of Rs. 6 lakhs that has been deposited with the Government. Again, this year no provision has been made for the execution of the Amaravathi Project and it is a sad disappointment to all of us. The State is soon going to be partitioned and there is no big project in the rest of the State. So, I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to see that the Amaravathi Project is taken up for execution immediately after partition.

" Next, I come to the Mettur High Level Channel. The agriculturists there want some cart-tracks so that they may travel across the channel without spoiling it. Unless the tracks are provided at the needed spots, it will only lead to people spoiling the channel by bullock carts being driven across the channel. The department should be instructed to carry out the work immediately.

" In Pollachi taluk, in Kolarpatti firka there are a number of minor irrigation tanks. If the repair works on these tanks are taken up, it will give work to the agricultural labourers and also supply water to the surrounding wells. There are about four tanks regarding which I have made many representations in the Food Production Committee. Now because the Government have restricted the spending powers of the District Collector which they previously had, these works are not taken up. I request the Government to see that tank repair works in Kolarpatti firka are taken up immediately.

" Then, there is the question of supply of pumpsets. That is a question which relates to the whole State. These pumpsets are installed in the channels. Under the Grow More Food Scheme, a number of pumpsets have been installed to pump out water from the channels to irrigate dry lands. It is right when there is plenty of water in the channels to give permission for the installation of pumpsets. But during the present time of acute distress and scarcity of water, it is wrong to continue the permits which were given previously. While the ayacuts which are 100 and 200 years old are not getting water, the other dry lands are getting water on account of the pumpsets already granted. The

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Government should cancel the permits which have been given already so that the old ayacuts may be able to get water. Only if there is extra water, permits for pumpsets should be given to these people. It is not a problem relating to one channel. It is the universal complaint of the pattadars who are down the channel. The difficulty is felt especially in Kodumudi area. This is a matter for immediate investigation by the Government.

“ There are about six or seven tanks in Coimbatore which can be wellfed from the river Perur. But the department has not taken proper steps to see that the water that we get from the monsoon rains is properly directed into the channels. A number of channels are in disrepair and the silted tanks do not get water. So, the water is being wasted. Unless these tanks are repaired, the position of water-supply in Coimbatore and the surrounding areas will be very difficult. There is a lot of red-tapism in the Public Works Department. So, this department should be radically reorganized. The Hon. the Chief Minister has said that the Public Works Department is his public enemy No. 2, but he does not seem to have taken any steps to see that the department works efficiently. I request the Government to pay attention to this matter. With this, I conclude my speech, Sir.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it may be a surprise to the Government to know that Chingleput district which was considered during the year 1945-46 to be a surplus district in foodgrains has now become a deficit district. How did it become a deficit district? It is because no proper investigation was made and no steps were taken to increase food production in that district. May I point out to the Hon. Minister that there are no major irrigation projects worth the name in our district? Of course, there are a few minor irrigation projects which are controlled either by the Collector of Chingleput or by the Public Works Department. The Public Works Department is constructing a big overbridge at Palar river in Chingleput at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. The estimate has been going up year by year in spite of no floods in the river. Our district possesses two rivers which have never seen water or flood in recent memory. One is Palar in the south and the other is Kusasthali in the north which passes through Tiruvallur taluk. These rivers could be better tapped if really the Public Works Department is interested in it. The lands in our district are mostly fed by rain-water and this rain-water which comes during the rainy season is not collected properly in the tanks because most of the tanks have not been repaired in the recent past. There are many lakes like the Madurantakam lake, a very big one with an ayacut of 4,000 acres, Uttiramerur lake and Sembarambakkam lake in Sriperumbudur taluk. All these were repaired some years back. I can understand the delicacy and difficulty of the Government, because there were no rains and no water was kept in the lake and there was no possibility for the Public Works Department to know where exactly the defect lay with regard to these tanks. I would like to suggest a method of improving food production in our district through the Public Works Department. Along the long sea coast which runs

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from Ponneri in the north down to Madurantakam, there are many spots on the sea coast which could be properly tapped. They are known as, what we call, wanchi tracts of springs or kasams which could be properly utilized. If pumpsets could be installed in those areas, water could be easily tapped for agricultural purposes. They run along the Buckingham canal from north to south. In Mahabalipuram, I have to my surprise noticed that the peasants are struggling hard to get water for irrigation purposes. There are these tanks which could be easily deepened at a very little cost and water provided. There is a big salt canal, the Buckingham canal near Mahabalipuram. The Public Works Department people who are in charge of maintaining this canal dig away silt which is saltish in nature and spread it into agricultural fields which are by the side of the canal. I have brought it to the notice of the Minister as well as of the staff there. I have told them: 'God is very unkind to us by not giving us proper rains; agriculturists are put to a lot of difficulty because they do not get any benefit from the Government; at the same time, you are aggravating our grievance by putting saltish earth upon our fertile agricultural land which curtails productivity to a large extent.' This difficulty may be removed as early as possible.

11-10
a.m.

"Sir, there is one other big channel which runs from Chingleput to Ponvilainthakalathur. Evidently there were floods previously and this channel was always full. That is why the place has derived that name. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that this is in disrepair and influential people, who live by the side of this channel, are easily tapping the water of this channel. This channel is meant for the exclusive use of the peasants living in Ponvilainthakalathur. It is these poor peasants who were responsible for the construction of this channel. I may even say that it is they who constructed this channel at their cost. As such, they must get the benefit of the water of this channel. But people, influential people and to my utter dismay, I have to state that many influential Congress people of my district are tapping the resources of this channel in the middle. These people seem to have no respect for law and they are using all the water for their own fields. I request the Hon. Minister to investigate into the matter and do the needful as early as possible.

"Sir, there are some pumpsets installed on the bed of the Palar river. In our district these are mostly owned by rich landlords who have political influence in the district. What exactly do they do? They tap all the water from the river-bed. They almost dry the area, with the result that the small peasants are put to a great loss. These poor peasants have requested these landlords not to tap all the water in this manner by using the pumpsets. But they refused to listen to their request. The Government also refuse to interfere in the matter. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Minister concerned on a number of occasions. But, what is happening in the Madurantakam taluk to-day? I will not be surprised if within a few days, we hear of some sort of agricultural unrest. Small peasants are collecting together and they are also

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collecting funds to carry on a peaceful agitation against the landlords there. In spite of these poor people representing to those landlords not to tap the water, they are doing it. Some pumpsets have been broken and I understand that a number of police cases have also been launched against these people. That is the state of affairs obtaining in Chingleput district. I request the Minister concerned to look into the matter at an early date.

“Our rudimentary requirement is electrical energy. If only the Government can freely supply electrical energy for agricultural purposes, the food problem of this State can very easily be solved. The thermal station at Madras is the unit from which Chingleput district gets electricity for its agricultural purposes. But this system is administered by the hydro-electric department. When there are no rains and consequently when there is a cut in the supply of electricity, these officials who are trained under red-tapism, without taking all the factors into consideration, apply the cut to our district also. This is a great anomaly. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly look into this and see that things are put in proper order.

“There is a big channel that feeds the Uthiramerur tank. That comes from Cheyyar in North Arcot district. It is in a position to take in more water. The entire tank could be fed and made some use of by many villages that depend on that tank. I want the Government to deepen that tank. By doing this we will not be depriving the people of Cheyyar of water. If this is done, it will provide more water to our district.

“There are many works which have been investigated by the previous Government, so far as the Chingleput district is concerned. I believe the present Government have slowed down those works due to non-availability of funds. But I wish to point out to the Hon. Public Works Minister that these works would cost the Government only a small amount, say, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000. Within Rs. 10,000, they can carry out these works. If only they do this, the food production in this area will increase and will go a long way in relieving the present famine conditions to some extent. I request the Government not to slow down these works, but take them up for immediate execution, and thus do something really very substantial to the people of that district. In this connexion, I wish to state that so far as this request of mine is concerned, all the Members of the Assembly coming from the Chingleput district, irrespective of their party affiliations, are behind me. Of course, some of them due to want of opportunities which are denied to them as a result of their iron party discipline, have not come forward to ventilate their grievances. Anyway, they are behind me in this matter. I request the Government to look into these defects and rectify them. With these few words, I support the cut motion.”

* SRI H. SATYANARAYANA DORA :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, in supporting the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government a few points

[Sri H. Satyanarayana Dora] [23rd March 1953]

regarding Srikakulam district, which has been badly neglected. In the whole of the district, we do not have tarred road at a stretch even for two miles. We have a large number of irrigation sources like the Nagavalli, Vamsadhara and many other hill streams. If these are properly tapped, a considerable tract of dry lands could be converted into wet lands. We are grateful to the Government for having ordered detailed investigation of the Vamshadhara project. We hope that as soon as the said investigation is over, the Government would take immediate steps to include that project in the Five-Year Plan.

“ There was total failure of crops in Tekkali taluk and in some parts of Narasannapet taluk. I request the Government to start famine relief works immediately in these areas and also to take up the tank improvement work in these parts. The position of the inam villages is indeed very sad. Nothing has been done so far not only to secure their rights, but even in the matter of tank improvement. In this connexion, we submitted a memorandum to the Minister for Land Revenue and I believe that memorandum is still under examination in the Legal Department. I wish the Government take very early steps in the matter and see that the grievances of the villagers are redressed.

“ The Food Production Department has been doing good work. Unfortunately, even in respect of works which have already been estimated, sufficient amount is not allotted. The Government will do well to sanction sufficient funds immediately so that they could be taken up for execution without any further delay.

“ It is rather surprising to note that the Government have not sanctioned sufficient funds for minor irrigation works. This year, the minor irrigation department has not taken up any new work. In fact, even the works already started have been left incomplete. Further, they have not even made any attempt to take them up in the current year. There are a large number of tanks in our district, which remain uncared for. Many of them have become dry and a lot of silt is found deposited in many of these tanks. The Zamindars did not make any attempt to clear the silt in the past. But even now, when the Government have taken over these villages, nothing has been done to improve these tanks. I request the Government to take very early steps to remove the silt from these tanks atleast now, as otherwise, I am sure, the whole area will become waste lands fit for nothing.

“ In this connexion, I would like to say a word about the Japanese method of cultivation. What is the use of our spending money over costly fertilizers and manures, when there is no assured water-supply? I request the Government not to collect water-rates in the zamin villages where there is no assured water-supply. If the Government bring in suitable legislation to apply the Zamindari Abolition Act to all the inam villages also irrespective of the fact whether there is a single patta or several pattas, that will not only increase the revenues of the Government, but also help to stop future famines and unnecessary litigation.”

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* SRI M. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர் 11-20 a.m.
களை, மராமத்து இலாகா மாதிரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்
மானியத்தை ஆதரிப்பதுடன் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் எதிர்த்தேன்.
அத்துடன் கூட ஆக்க வேலை சம்பந்தமாக சில போசணைகளையும் கூற விரும்பு
கிறேன்.

“ கடந்த ஆறு, ஏழு ஆண்டுகளாக மழையில்லாமல் தமிழ்நாடு பூராவும்
இன்றைக்கு பஞ்ச நிலைமை பரவிக்கொண்டு வந்திருப்பது எல்லோருக்கும்
தெரியும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பயிர் பசைகள் வடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.
என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இன்றி
காய்ந்து வாடிப்போய் விட்டன. பச்சையைப் பார்த்து பல வருஷங்களாக
விட்டன. சமீபத்தில் என்னுடைய தாலுகாவில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்த
ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதை நேரில் பார்த்தார்கள். செட்டி நாயகன்
பட்டி. தாடி. கம்பு, ஏரியோடு போன்ற கிராமங்களில் விவசாய மக்கள்
தங்கள் நிலங்களில் காய்ந்து நின்ற பயிர்களை வெட்டிக் கொண்டு வந்து கனம்
மந்திரி அவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் போட்டு, ‘மழை வரும் என்று நம்பி
விவசாயம் செய்தோம், மழையில்லாமையால் பயிர்கள் எப்படி நசுமாகி
விட்டன என்பதைப் பாருங்கள்,’ என்று காட்டினார்கள். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்
களும் அதைப்பார்த்தவிட்டு, ‘இந்தத் தாலுகாவிற்கு வருவதற்கு முன்பாக
இந்த தாலுகா மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்பது சர்க்காரின் எண்ணமாக
இருந்தது. ஆனால் இங்கு வந்து மேல் இவைகளைப் பார்த்த பின் தான்
உங்கள் உண்மையான நிலைமை தெரிகிறது. உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது
உதவிய நாங்கள் உடனடியாகச் செய்கிறோம்,’ என்பதாக வாக்களித்தார்
கள். தாடி. கம்பு, வேட்ச் செந்தூர் இன்னும் மற்றும் எங்கள் தாலுகா
வினுள்ள கிராமங்களைப்போல் பஞ்சத்தால் அடிப்பட்ட கிராமங்கள் கிடையாது,
‘அதற்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்கிறோம்’ என்று சொல்லியுட்கூட
இதுவரையிலும் எந்த விதமான நிவாரணமும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.

“ மக்கள் நிர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் நிறைய எடுத்து நடத்த
வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் எங்கள் வேண்டுகோளுக்கு
இணங்க பெரிய கோட்டை கிராமத்தில் சந்தானவர்த்தினி ஆற்றில் ஒரு சிறு
அணைக்கட்டு எடுத்துக் கட்டப்பட்டு இன்றைய தினம் முடிவாகும் தருவாயில்
இருக்கிறது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டினால் 600, 700 ஏக்கரா நிலங்கள்
பயன்படும்; அதே போன்று சூடவநாறு-பூதிப்புரம் அணைக்கட்டும்,
உலகம்பட்டிக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள மாங்கரை ஆற்றின் அணைக்கட்டும், தாடிக்
கொம்பில் உள்ள செட்டி அணைக்கட்டும் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டால் பல ஆயிரக்
கணக்கான நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். இன்னும் ஏரிகள், குளங்
கள், கண்மாய்கள் போன்றவைகளை மராமத்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். எங்
கெங்கே இவைகள் எல்லாம் இருக்கின்றதோ அங்கெங்கெல்லாம் ரிப்பேர்
செய்து வைத்திருந்தால் மழை வரும் பொழுது அவைகளினெல்லாம்
நீரைத் தேக்கி வைத்துக் கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படும். உதாரணமாக ஒன்று
சொல்லுகிறேன். வெள்ளோடு கிராமத்தில் உள்ள சிறு நாயக்கன்பட்டி
கண்மாயும், சிந்தலகுண்டு கிராமம், தாமரைக்குளமும் இன்னும் இவைப்
போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படாததன் காரணமாக
சமீபத்தில் புயல் வந்த பொழுது எங்கள் பக்கம் கொஞ்சம்
மழை பெய்தும் கூட அந்த மழை ஜலத்தை தேக்கி விவசாயம் செய்ய
வசதியில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. இன்னும் சிறு மீயல் பெய்யக்கூடிய
மழைத் தண்ணீர் சரியாக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படாமல், மக்களுக்குப் பிர
யோஜனம் இல்லாமல் போகிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீரை பயன்படுத்துவதற்
குப் பல இடங்களில் கண்மாய்கள் கட்டலாம். என்டலைப் பாரை என்ற சிறு
மலை அடிவாரத்தில் தண்ணீரை தேக்குவதற்கு கண்மாய்கள் கட்டவேண்டும்
தாலுகா பூராவிலும் குழாயாய்க் கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டினால் பல இடங்
களில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு நிறைய வசதி ஏற்படும் அதை உடனடி
யாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு குழாய் கேணிகள் தாலுகா பூராவிலும்
தோண்ட வேண்டும்.

“ ஜமீன் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள கிணறுகள், கண்மாய்கள் போன்றவைகள்
எல்லாம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவைகளை ரிப்பேர்

[Sri M. Muniswami Pillai] [23rd March 1953]

செய்வது யார் என்று அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கும் இடையே ஒரு பெரிய குழப்பம் இருக்கிறது. சமீபகாலத்தில் புரூப் பொழுது மறை எங்கள் தொகுதியில் பெய்தது. குடலுநூற்றில் பெய்யும் தண்ணீர் கால்வாய்கள் மூலமாக அணைப்பட்டிக்கு பக்கத்தில் உள்ள தாமரைக் குளத்து ஏரி நி ம்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப் போக்கூடிய தண்ணீர் தாமரை குளத்தைச் சுற்றிலுமுள்ள பிரதேசங்களுக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். தாமரைக் குளத்திலிருந்து பக்கத்தில் உள்ள சிறிய எர்க்கு பிரிந்து செல்கிறது. அந்த இடத்திற்கு அணை கொஞ்சம் உயரமாகக் கட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தாமரைக் குளங்கள் பொம்புவதற்கு முன்னாலேயே தண்ணீர் வருவது நின்று விட்டது. அந்தச் சமயத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீருக்கு தாமரைக் குளத்திற்கு பக்கத்தில் உள்ள சிறிய கண்மாய் நி ம்ப வேண்டும். அது நி ம்பவில்லை. அதனால் வாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பயிர்களுக்கும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இதைப் பற்றி தாஜில்தாரர்களுக்கு சொன்னோம். 'பெரிய கண்மாயிலிருந்து சிறு கண்மாயுக்கு ஒரு அடி தண்ணீர் திறந்து விடுங்கள்.' என்று சொன்னோம். தாஜில்தார் சொன்னார் 'அது ஜமீன் பிரதேசம், அதில் நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் தலையிட்டுச் செய்வதற்கு இல்லை.' என்று, ஆனால் ஜமீன்தாரைப் போய் கேட்டால், 'எங்களுக்குச் அதைச் செப்பனிட என்ன அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது? வரிவசூல் செய்யும் அதிகாரம் முதற்கொண்டு எல்லா அதிகாரத்தையும் சர்க்காரே வைத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளது.' என்று சொன்னார் ஆகவே இப்படியாக அங்கும், இங்கும் அலைந்தக் கொண்டிருப்பதற்கே சரியாகி விடுகிறதே தவிர காரியத்தில் எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படவில்லை, ஆகவே தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் அந்த பயிர்கள் கெட்டுப்போய் விட்டன. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் அது ஜமீன் பிரதேசமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற பிரதேசங்களாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, ஆங்காங்கேயுள்ள சிறு சிறு நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெடுத்து உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்றித் தரவேண்டும். கண்மாய்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவைகள் யாவும் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள ஏழை விவசாயிகளுடைய பயிர்கள் வாடிப் போகாமல் இருக்க வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் வைத்திருக்கின்ற குழாய்க் கிணறுகள் போன்று, பல்வற்றை இந்த தாலுகாவில் பல இடங்களில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு நம் நாட்டில் உணவுப் பிரச்சனை தான் முதல் பிரச்சனை, மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் கவலையை அளிக்கும் அந்தப் பிரச்சனையை முதலில் தீர்த்தாக வேண்டும். திணை திணை பெருகி வரும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை போக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் ஆறுமாதிரியான எல்லாப் பிரச்சனைகளையும் தீர்க்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். குளம், கண்மாய் அணைக்கட்டுகள் முதலியவைகளை மராமத்து செவ்வதன் மூலம் மக்களுக்கு வேலைக் கொடுக்க பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளாக உடனடியாக எடுத்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காலத்திலேயே எல்லா நீர்ப் பாசன திட்டங்களுக்கும் வழி வகுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். தேச மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து பெரிய பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் சிறிய பாசன வசதிகளையும் அதிகரிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும் அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த நாடு கேட்கும் அடையுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

11-30
a.m.

* Sri K. T. RAJU :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய சில வேலைகளைப் பற்றியும், சில விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் னுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் காண்டு வருகிறேன். இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில் குறிப்பாக கோயமுத்தூர், மதுரை, திருச்செல்வி, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களில் பெரிய அளவில் பஞ்சம் பரவி வருகிறது என்பது எல்லோருடைய கவனத்திற்கும் வந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் தேவை என்பதையும் நாம் அனைவரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். இன்றையதினம் அந்த கிராமங்களில் உடனடியாக எந்த முறையில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கமுடியும்? குளம், குட்டைகள், ஏரிகள் இவைகளையெல்லாம் பழங் காலத்தில் பாதுகாத்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது

23rd March 1953]

[Sri K. T. Raju]

அவைகளை ஈவனிப்பதே கிடையாது. இன்றைய தினம் அந்த திட்டங்களை உடனடியாக நாம் நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அதற்கு முக்யமாக மூன்று விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ஒன்று, கிராமங்களில் முக்கியமாக ஏழை குடியானவர்களுக்கு விவசாயத்திற்கு அவசியமான குளம் குட்டைகள் தான். அவைகளை உடனடியாக மராமத்து செய்தால் தப்பித்தவறி மழை பெய்தாலும் அவைகளில் உண்ணீரைத் தேக்குவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். வேறு எந்த விஷத்திலும் தண்ணீரைத் தேக்குவதற்கு மார்க்கம் கிடையாது. அவ்விதம் தேக்கி வைத்தால் நூறு கிணறுகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் ஊற்று மூலமாக போய் நல்லங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும். சூறிப்பாக கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் குளத்தை மராமத்து செய்து தண்ணீரை தேக்கி வைத்தால் அவ்விதம் தேக்கி வைத்திருக்கும் உண்ணீர் கிணறுகளுக்கு கிடைத்து அதன் மூலம் குடியானவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும்.

“இரண்டாவதாக இப்பொழுது குடியானவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் தண்டாடிச் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமையில் இந்த குட்டைகளை ரிப்பேர் செய்துவந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதோடு விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் செய்து கொடுத்ததாகும்.

“மூன்றாவதாக இந்த நிலைமையில், குடியானவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த பட்ச சாரியத்தைக்கூட நாம் செய்ய தவறியதால், உண்மையாகவே இந்த நெருக்கடியான காலத்தில், எந்தவிதமான நிலைமையிலும் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயங்களில் கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். மைனார் இரிகேஷன் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லையானால் நாம் எந்த வகையிலும் உதவி செய்தவர்களாக மாட்டோம். திணைக்கல், பழநி போன்ற இடங்களில் ரொம்பவும் நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பார்த்து, உடனடியாக காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் அதிக பணம் செலவுிக்காவிட்டாலும், மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை செலவு செய்வதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் இன்றைய தினம் ஈரோடில் காலிங்கராயன் வாய்க்கால் இருக்கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்கால் மராமத்து செய்தால் இன்னும் நாலாயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்ச முடியும். ஆனால் அது பலகாலமாக நன்றாக இருந்தும்கூட இப்பொழுது இல்லை. அதை மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டும் என்று விவசாயிகள் விலாணிப்பம் செய்துகொண்டார்கள். அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் எண்ணெய்கூட சர்க்காருக்கு இல்லை. இன்னும் சர்க்கார் அதற்கு மராமத்து செய்யாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்மூலம் பல வாய்க்கால்களை வெட்டினால் ஒழுங்காக விவசாயத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் வரும். அப்படி இப்பொழுது இல்லாததால் தண்ணீரை ஒழுங்காகப் பாய்ச்ச முடியவில்லை. இந்த வருஷமாவது அந்த வாய்க்கால் மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டுமேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை மந்திரி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“இந்த மாதிரி குட்டைகளையும், குளங்களையும், ஏரிகளையும் மராமத்து செய்யாவிட்டால் இன்னும் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களில் ஒரு குட்டையைபோ, ஏரியையோ பார்க்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுதே அவைகளை playground-ஆக அமைத்து football வீடியாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படியே விடுவிட்டால் பிற்பாடு நம்முடைய குழந்தைகள் பெரியவர்களான பிறகு இது ஏரியாக இருந்தது, இது குளமாக இருந்தது, அவைகளை இப்பொழுது playground-ஆக மாற்றிவிட்டது என்று சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இவைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க இதற்குத் தகுந்த தொகையை செலவழிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அத்துடன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் ஒதுக்கும் பணம் பூராவும் அவர்களிடம் போய்ச் சேருகிறது என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சுமார் ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் திட்டம் முடியக்கூடிய

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நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு அதிக லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதை போன கூட்டத்திலேயே இந்த சட்ட சபையில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். பத்திரிகைகளிலும் செய்திகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. கோவை ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடமும் டீல கேஸ்களை கண்டுபிடித்துக் கொடுத்தும் இன்னும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை. இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களேயொழிய அந்தப் பணம் பூராவும் அந்த திட்டத்திற்கு செலவழிக்காமல் இடையலிருக்கு அதிகாரிகள் தர்விரியோகம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த அந்தத் தொகுதியிலுள்ள சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவ்விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்தும் யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. பேசிப்பேசி கலைவதாக இருக்கிறதேயொழிய நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதா த்தெரியவில்லை. அதிகாரிகளும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டார்கள் ‘சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்ன பேசினாலும்கூட சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கமாட்டார்கள்’ என்று ஆகையால் அவர்கள் தைரியமாக மேலும் மேலும் இந்த தவறுதலான காரியங்களை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு முன்புகூட ரூ. 40,000 சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கேஸ் ஒன்றை பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நடவடிக்கை எடுத்த முடியு என்று என்னவென்ற நிலைமையே தெரியவில்லை. இம்மாதிரியாகப் பணம் செலவழிக்கப் படுகிறது. இதைச் சன்காணிக்கவேண்டும். பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லும்போது உண்மையாகவே லஞ்சம் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதை ஒழிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் பொது மக்களுடன் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும். இல்லை யானால் இதை ஒழிக்கவே முடியாது. பொதுஜனங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பிருந்தால் தான் இதைத் தடுக்கமுடியும். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் தாங்கள் என்ன செய்தாலும் ஒன்றும் ஏற்படாது என்று லதையத்தோடு தொடர்ந்து செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு தைரியம் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப் போலவே எத்தனையோ கேஸ்களை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்துவதாகவே தெரியவில்லை.

“Minor irrigation சம்பந்தமாக கிணறுகள் வெடுவதற்கும் குடித் தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் ரூ. 500 வாங்குவதற்கு ரூ. 10 செலவழிந்து விடுகிறது. சுமார் பத்து கூடை மண்ணை வெட்டிக் கொட்டிவிட்டு கிணறுகள் வெட்டிவிட்டதாக கணக்கு எழுதி ரூ. 500 கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிணற்றைப் போய் பார்த்தால் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது. நாம் உத்தரவு போட்டுமே து இரண்டு முழம் வெட்டுவேண்டுமென்றும், மூன்று முழம் வெட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்தரவு போடுகிறோம். அவ்விதம்மீடாமல் தண்ணீர் வரும் வரையில் வெட்டுவேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். 1½ முழம் வெட்டுவதற்கு முதலில் contract கொடுத்துவிட்டு மண்ணை வெட்டிப் போட்டுவிட்டு தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கவில்லை யானால் மறுபடியும் மூன்று முழம் வெடுவதற்கு மறுபடியும் contract-க்கு விடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கும் வரையில் வெட்டவேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நாம் 500 ரூபாய் எடுத்தாலும், 1,000 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும் பிரயோஜனப்படும்.

“நாம் minor irrigation-க்கு பணம் ஒதிக்கினால் அந்தப் பணம் பூராவும் ஒழங்காக அந்தக் காரியத்தில் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்போது பொதுஜன ஒதுக்கீடு முறைப்படி தேவை. இதை மெம்பர்கள் சொன்னால் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதில்லை. சற்றைகளை சொல்லும் லட்சிய மனப்பான்மையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாக சட்ட சபை கலைந்தவுடன், பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு நேரில் சென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று, நேரில்

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பார்த்து, வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சிறிய திட்டங்கள் நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து கிராமங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எங்களுடைய வட்டாரங்களில் மழையே கிடையாது. அங்கு கிட்டத்தட்ட 750 கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ரூ. 500 என்று கிணறுகளுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் இன்னும் 1, 3 முழங்கள் வெட்டிக்கொள்வதற்குச் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதைச் செய்த பிறகு அடுத்த மழை பெய்தால் தகுந்த வெள்ளாமை செய்ய முடியும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுடைய கையில் பணம் இல்லை. இந்த மாதிரி அங்குள்ள சுற்று வட்டாரங்களுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்து இன்னும் 4, 5 முழம் வெட்டி கொள்ளச் சொன்னால் குடியானவர்கள் உற்சாகமாக இருப்பார்கள். அதன்மேல் ஓளவிற்கு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைத் தவிர்க்கலாம். அதைச் செய்தால் கோவை ஜில்லா போன்றவைகளுக்கு பேருதவியாக இருக்கும் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனக் கவனமாக வேண்டும். இதற்குப் பெரிய திட்டங்கள் தேவை இல்லை. உடனடியாக குடியானவர்களுக்குப் பணம் கொடுத்தால் இதை தீர்த்துவிடலாம். இப்பொழுது ரூ. 500 கொடுப்பதற்குள் ரூ. 100 செலவாகிவிடுகிறது. இவ்வகையில் செலவழியும் லஞ்சப் பணத்தைக் கொடுத்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் இடையில் செலவழிகிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்தான். அநேகம் பேர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு அதிகப் படியான பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டியதவசியமே இல்லை. இந்த வகையில் இதில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். காலதாமதமாகாமல் வேலைகளை நடத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும். லஞ்ச ஊழிலைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கும் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களைப் பொறுப்பணர்ச்சியுடன் தான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நாங்கள் சொல்வதை எடுத்தக்கொண்டால் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் சாதிக்க முடியும். இந்த வகையில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த அளவில் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, 11-0 a.m.
Sir, during the general discussion on the Budget, the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Public Works pointed out that top priority would be given to schemes for which contribution from the public was forthcoming. But, unfortunately, I do not know how the Chief Minister, who has had varied experience of the people and the nature of the people of our State failed to notice that there are people and people of good nature throughout the State prepared to contribute towards the cost of projects and schemes which are really beneficial to the people. Sir, last time I referred to some minor instances of neglect in the Public Works Department. To-day, I would make a reference to the fact how the Public Works Department does not utilize funds properly and how it does not accept the offers of the public and carry out works. Some 76 years ago, in Karur taluk, the Government made an attempt to make the waters of the Cauvery flow into the river Amaravati during the famine conditions existing then more or less similar to those existing now. The Government made an attempt to dig a channel from Amaravati and that channel is known as the Mudaliar channel. Unfortunately soon after famine conditions ceased, the Government abruptly abandoned the scheme. I understand that one particular individual contributed towards this work—digging of the channel—to the extent of two lakhs of rupees and yet the channel is incomplete. If the channel is completed, about

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7,000 acres of land would be profited. The ayacutdars—the toil-end mirsdars—are prepared to contribute the entire cost on condition that they would pay the entire cost in ten equal instalments, even though with some interest, if need be, of say, three per cent. I understand from reliable sources that if this channel is completed it would not only relieve the conditions of scarcity of water in Amaravati for the tail-end mirasdar but also help the ryots to irrigate lands in addition to the extent of nearly 1,300 acres. I submit that the Government should find out such resources and utilize them properly for the prosperity of the nation by encouraging the ryots to grow more food.

“Secondly, Sir, I would like to point out how the Public Works Department is wasting money. In the Erode taluk there is a bed regulator called the Jedarpalayam bed regulator. Three miles below this regulator on the southern side a channel known as Pugalur channel branches off. Most unfortunately on this channel, though the avacut is 2,250 acres, the Government are spending not less than 20,000 rupees annually. If arrangements could be made to see that this channel is headed up to the regulator, which is mainly to divert water into the Raja channel on the northern bank of the Cauvery, I think there will be a saving for the Government of not less than 20,000 rupees annually. At the same time, the difficulty of scarcity of water experienced by the avacutdars of Pugalur channel during Korambu season also can be avoided. The avacutdars are prepared to contribute the entire cost or a portion of the cost whatever may be the conditions imposed by the Government. Even though representations are made to the Government periodically by the tail-end mirasdar of Pugalur channel, they are not properly looked into. If this small suggestion is taken up by the Government and implemented it will help the avacutdars. The Engineers should expedite this matter. After all, it would be very wrong to say that the heading up to the Jadarpalayam bed regulator would in any way inconvenience the ryots of Raja channel. Sir, this is wholly outside my constituency and I came across the case in the course of some representation made by the ryots of the area to the Revenue department.

“I wish to draw the attention of the Government to one other fact. Last time, I was referring to a small matter. There is a tank in Maradi and there is a feeder channel there. At the head of the feeder channel when there is heavy flow, the mouth is often deposited with silt. The Government incur annual expenditure for clearing silt and at times the ryots also spend money for such clearance of silt. After all the scheme to construct a head sluice and also sand-vents costs only a thousand to two thousand rupees. Now I understand that the Chief Engineer does not want to construct the sluice. I am afraid if Chief Engineers could not understand such small problems, the ryots would have no other go than appeal to the Government direct through their representatives in this House. On behalf of the ryots, therefore, I wish to make this representation that this matter should be immediately looked into because they are prepared to contribute the entire cost. Now I

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make this offer. Whether the scheme costs six or seven or even eight thousands, they are prepared to contribute the entire cost. The only thing that the Government have to do is to construct the sluice immediately.

“As regards the ‘priority schemes’, I would like to refer to one matter. It is not wholly relevant to the present demand, but still I want to make reference to it. Turayur is treated for all purposes as a municipality though it is a major panchayat. I understand that there is also a proposal to raise the status of Turayur panchayat to that of a municipality.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“How is that point relevant here?”

* SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR:—“Yes, Sir. I would refer to it later on. The Government have to investigate into the question of minor irrigation projects and major irrigation projects. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who was mainly responsible for the construction of the Mettur Dam, which is one of the biggest dams in the world, recently made an observation when addressing a meeting at Tiruchirappalli. He said that if the Government, instead of investing large amounts on capital schemes such as Mettur and other big schemes, investigate the possibilities of minor irrigation works it would be good since there would not be disappointment and total failure in such cases as we have seen in the last six or seven years in the case of the Mettur Dam owing to failure of rains. This observation made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar is worthy of consideration by the Government. The Government instead of wasting a large sum of money and waiting for a long time to reap the fruits, can very well investigate small minor irrigation schemes. During the last session, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works made an observation that in this State there are many tanks constructed by our ancestors which had not been repaired or which did not require repairs for so many years. No doubt this is a compliment to the skill of our ancestors but still there are many tanks that require immediate repairs and to be newly constructed. Wherever possible when the ryots come forward to contribute the Government should be prepared to go into the matter and construct new and repair old tanks whether the ayacut is 100 or 200 or 300 acres. Once a representation is made in this regard the Government should at once give top priority so that they may be helped so far as irrigation facilities go.

“Coming to deltaic areas, there are certain complaints in the Karur taluk against the Government. The tail-end mirasdars are suffering much on account of the Government's permission to people who have only registered dry lands to take water from the Pugalur channel by the installation of pump-sets, etc. I need not point out the fact that there is great need for ensuring proper water-supply to those people having registered wet lands. Only if there is a surplus water-supply, then only the Government should allow holders of dry lands to take water. But unfortunately in the Pugalur channelled area the tail-end mirasdars are suffering and influential

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mirasdars are able to utilize the water by installing pump-sets in the upper reaches to the great detriment of the registered wet land-holders. Periodical representations were made. The District Collector and the Superintending Engineer held a conference. Resolutions were passed and sent to Government and Government passed orders ordering the removal of pump-sets. In spite of the orders of Government and conferences, etc., the mirasdars are taking water for the registered dry lands using the pump-sets. The registered wet lands suffer. This may be the case also in other parts of the State. Wherever irregularities prevail it is the duty of the Government to see that the irregularities are rectified and the grievances of the agriculturists redressed properly and in time."

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the provision of irrigation facilities, everybody will agree that the Government are not serious and have not made an all-out effort to improve and provide more irrigation facilities. Whether it is major irrigation or minor irrigation, Government have an eye only on the percentage of income that could be derived from the projects. In my opinion in all the projects the first consideration should be the provision for drinking water facilities, the second should be to protect the famine areas, the third consideration should be to prevent famine occurring over large areas and the fourth consideration should be to increase food production. Unfortunately the previous Government as well as the present Government whenever they thought of irrigation schemes, thought in terms of production of paddy alone. If they had taken into consideration the necessity for giving protection to the famine areas, they could have saved huge sums which are now being spent on famine relief and avoided the loss in income consequent on the grant of land revenue remissions. The present Government should change the policy and make an all-out effort. I request Government to stop expenditure on new road works or other heads for at least three or four years and divert the amount for irrigation and electricity projects so that the projects may go a long way in saving the State from famine.

" Coming to details, the projects for which provision is made in the irrigation Budget may roughly be divided into two main categories, the major irrigation projects and the minor irrigation projects. In most of the areas where the rainfall is scanty, there are only minor irrigation sources. In Rayalaseema, for instance, with a rainfall of 25 inches and below, most of the irrigation sources are tanks and spring channels. That being the case Government cannot expect a return of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital outlay on new schemes or expenditure incurred in restoring these minor irrigation sources. Many irrigation sources in the Rayalaseema area were constructed during the Vijayanagar days with the intention of raising the water levels in these areas. Under the present policy of the Government there does not appear to be any chance for restoring those sources or taking up new schemes. As regards spring channels, we have the Hagari, Pennar, Papagni and others and they are becoming useless due to the sub-soil water going down. Most of

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the present ayacut under these have become waste lands. So the Government must think seriously over this and protect them from famines either by undertaking major irrigation projects or minor irrigation works.

“As regards new schemes which the Government have taken up, for instance the filter-point scheme and the river pumping schemes, unfortunately no beginning has been made in Rayalaseema. For filter-point schemes, sandy areas are required. As I have already said, there are the spring channels such as Hagari, Papagni and others where the schemes could very well be taken up and tried. This is done in other parts of the State, the Tamilnad and the Circars. Unfortunately no beginning has been made in Rayalaseema. These schemes require only very little expenditure. With Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 some 50 to 60 acres could be brought under irrigation which will go a long way to help famine-affected people. As regards the river pumping schemes something can be done with the help of the bull-dozers. Sand could be scraped and large areas can be brought under irrigation on the river banks.

“According to the recent policy of the Government, ryots owning 30 or more acres of dry land and 10 or more acres of wet land are not allowed the benefit of purchasing pump-sets on hire-purchase system. If this rule were applied to the Rayalaseema area, most of the ryots would be denied the benefit of the hire-purchase system. Therefore I would request the Government not to insist on that rule so far as the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema and other backward areas like Podili and Darsi in Nellore district are concerned.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

“As regards the big projects like the Tungabhadra and Siddeswaram, I would request the Government to state categorically whether they are going to take up the Tungabhadra scheme as recommended by Mr. Mackenzie or whether they are going to take up the scheme recommended by Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar, the present Chief Engineer.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Mr. Speaker, I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members who have given very valuable suggestions with regard to the administration of the Public Works Department. Before I answer some of the specific points raised, I would like to mention for the information of this House that, so far as the irrigation policy of this Government is concerned, it has been stated more than once, that it is not only the profit motive that induces this Government to take up a scheme, but it is the question of benefit to a very large area. Considered from that angle, this Government have given up this profit motive long long ago. My friend Mr. Challa Subbarayudu said that so far as the famine areas were concerned, the Government should take up even unproductive schemes and schemes which were meant to protect particular areas from famine. If the hon. Member refers to the Budget that has been given to the

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hon. Members in so many volumes, he would find that the expenditure that has been incurred under the Demand for irrigation, has been classified under various heads, productive, unproductive and protective, and I might mention that the major schemes that have been taken up recently as well as the minor schemes are all unproductive, unproductive in the sense that they are financed with borrowed money on which we are paying a higher rate of interest than the return on these schemes which is about 1 to 1.5 per cent. The interest we have to pay is about 3 or 3½ per cent. Therefore it can be seen clearly that most of the big schemes like the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha and Manimuthar do not give a return of more than 1 per cent. But all these schemes are not financed from ordinary revenues; they are financed from borrowed money on which we are paying interest at more than 1 per cent. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that this Government are taking up not only productive schemes, but also protective and unproductive schemes."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"On a point of order, Sir, శోత లీర్తాన ములను ప్రవేశ పెట్టకుండా యీ డిమాండ్ ముద్ర వేర్చిన పూర్తి చేయటము, మంత్రి గారు సమాధానం చెప్పటము సరియైన పద్ధతి కాదు. ఫార్మల్ గా నైనా శోత లీర్తానము లను ప్రతిపాదించనివ్వటం సాంప్రదాయం. ఇప్పుడు దానికి విరుద్ధముగా జరుగు తున్నది."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The time allotted for this Demand is three hours. The practice is for one Member to move his cut motion and the rest to speak on it. It is not possible to allow all the Members who have given notice of cut motions to move their motions."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The next point that has been mentioned in the course of the debate is that pump-sets have been permitted to be installed on the banks of Cauvery, Palar and other places. I have had occasion to examine the conditions under which this permission has been given. It was felt by the authorities some time back that there was sufficient quantity of water and that nobody would suffer by the installation of pump-sets. I found on an examination that some of those ryots who were entitled to the use of Cauvery water and who were at the tail-end were suffering by the grant of this permission. And I must say for the information of this House that, wherever we found that this practice was working a hardship or was adversely affecting the ryots who were entitled to the use of water, we had withdrawn the permission. We will examine every case on its merits. Therefore I want to give this assurance to the Members that we are not going to grant permission indiscriminately nor are we going to allow the permission to continue in cases wherever it has been proved to be working as a hardship on the other ryots. (Interruption from the Opposition Benches.) My friend says that the orders of cancellation by Government have not been implemented. If there are any cases where the orders passed by the Government that the pump-set should be

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withdrawn, are not given effect to, and the pumpset is still allowed to work, and if they are brought to my notice, I will take suitable action.

“ Sir, some other Members have criticized that the provision under this head inadequate. Let me submit, Sir, that I realize the force of this criticism and if the Government are not able to provide the funds demanded by the Members, it is not because they do not realize the need; they have to cut the coat according to the cloth. Even with regard to schemes that I have already been launched, we are not able to execute them unless we go in for loans, and when we come to this House for additional money by way of taxation, every member is against additional taxation, saying that the people are already taxed to the maximum. Therefore, the House will realize that we have not been able to provide more because our finances are limited and we have not been able to take up new schemes because we are not able to provide the necessary funds.

“ Another line of criticism has been that there is long delay in regard to execution or investigation of the schemes. I do not know whether the procedure that has to be gone through in the investigation of any scheme is really appreciated by the hon. Members or because a scheme takes more than a year for investigation, it is described as inordinate delay. May I submit, Sir, that so far as some of the schemes are concerned, there is a very long procedure to be gone through; some times the investigation takes more than a year and in the case of big schemes, it takes more than 2 or 3 years. The Government do not like to waste money over schemes which are perfunctorily investigated and afterwards say that they have not been properly investigated, and therefore, they have lost money. The Government are trustees of public funds and therefore they take every care to see that every pie they spend is usefully spent and spent in connexion with a scheme which has been properly investigated.

“ One hon. Member from Godavari complained that additional ayacut is being given for second crop. In regard to Godavari, I also found that for the last 5 or 6 years, i.e., from 1945 or 1946, an ayacut of 50 acres is being supplied water for second crop. I do not know whether the people who are really entitled to the use of water for second crop are affected by this. But today one Member has voiced the protest that other people are suffering. Unfortunately those ryots who are affected by the extension of this additional ayacut do not come forward and say that their crops are damaged by this additional ayacut. It is not due to any influence that is allowed to bear on this Government that this additional ayacut is provided with water for second crop.

“ Friends have also stated that so far as the Malampuzha scheme was concerned it was slowed down last year and they feared that this year also it would be slowed down. It is true that last year we had to slow down some of these big irrigation works because the Centre at a very late stage asked us to cut

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down our expenditure on major irrigation works. At that time the Centre did not come to our rescue. That was the reason why this Government were forced to slow down some public works last year. But this year I hope that that will not repeat itself because these schemes have now been included in the Five-Year Plan and whatever amount these schemes cost us, it is not only the duty of this State but also of the Centre to see to it that those schemes which have been included in the Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission are successfully implemented.

" In this connection one hon. Member has mentioned about Amaravathi Project. I had already replied while I was speaking during the Budget discussion that it was rather unfortunate that even though the Madras State had recommended in all about 11 schemes for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan, the Amaravathi Project being one of them, the Planning Commission had included only one scheme and dropped the Amaravathi Project scheme. It is true that the ryots are to be benefited by this Amaravathi Project. It is also true that they had contributed in advance a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs by way of loan. I should like to congratulate them on that score. That shows their interest and enthusiasm for taking up that scheme immediately. We are sorry that the same could not be included in the Five-Year Plan. A suggestion has also been made that in the event of the Government not taking up the Amaravathi Project immediately, they could at least pay the interest for the loans the ryots had advanced, and remitted into the treasury. Let me submit, Sir, that that point is under the active consideration of Government. Government hope to arrive at a decision very soon. It is possible that they may pay interest.

" Many hon. Members have also suggested that so far as the minor irrigation schemes are concerned, there has not been any provision for the same in the Budget. I do realize that fact. Let me say for the information of the House that as far back as April 1952 this State was promised a loan of Rs. 1 crore for minor irrigation projects by the Centre. Unfortunately, the correspondence between the Centre and this State on this subject had dragged on and it was only very recently that we got information that the sum of Rs. 1 crore would be granted to us. But this sum of Rs. 1 crore has to be spent before March 1954. Therefore, we have asked only for a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs to be spent on minor irrigation projects till 30th June 1953. Therefore let it be known to all hon. Members that Rs. 40 lakhs will be available for us to be spent on minor irrigation projects till 30th June 1953.

" An hon. Member (I do not know his name) has stated that the silting up of tanks is a very serious problem which ought to be taken due notice of by this Government. Let me tell that hon. Member that Government are alive to their responsibility and the silting of tanks is really a very serious problem. My friend Mr. Vinayakam while mentioning some of the difficulties of ryots

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in Chingleput district also stated that the Public Works Department officials while removing the silt from a neighbouring canal or tank threw the saltish silt in the neighbouring agricultural lands with the result the neighbouring lands became spoiled. There is some point in what the hon. Member says. He is not the only member who has complained. We get so many complaints from the landlords. We should also know that we have no vacant land nearby wherein the silt removed from the canal could be deposited. Surrounding the canal on all sides there are green fields. Therefore we see this is a great problem. Let me assure hon. Members of this House that this problem is under the active consideration of Government at the present moment. We sincerely hope that this question would soon be tackled.

" Some hon. Members have complained that there has not been co-ordination between the officials of the Revenue Department and the Public Works Department in the discharge of their duties and this in turn had led to some inconvenience. In this connexion, I have taken into account what the hon. Member Sri Latchanna had observed. He has said that whereas the Revenue Department officials collect the revenue from the ryots, the ryots come to him and complain that there is no adequate water-supply for their lands. Inasmuch as the work of supplying adequate water to the lands is the look-out of the officials of the Public Works Department, the hon. Member had suggested that the same could be transferred to the Revenue Department so that the officials of the Revenue Department as and when they come to collect revenue from the ryots would also verify whether the lands of the ryots are supplied with water and if not, do the needful in the matter. I do not know exactly or I do not remember exactly whether there is such non-co-operation between the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department. I would like to inform Mr. Latchanna of what had been found in the experiment we conducted in Chingleput. There these two functions were entrusted to one authority. Subsequently it was found that the old procedure worked much more satisfactorily. I hope this may be of interest to Mr. Latchanna.

" Of course some hon. Members have suggested that the ryots are coming forward with loans so that irrigation schemes may be taken up immediately. I do congratulate the ryots on that account. But at the same time I regret to say that we cannot immediately start any major irrigation project costing crores. We have to get the sanction of the Centre. Otherwise we cannot take up the execution of major schemes even though the ryots come forward with liberal grants.

" Some friends have complained that there has been a lot of delay with regard to schemes like the *Pullambadi*, etc., scheme with regard to getting the water from the Cauvery river. Relations with neighbouring States should be handled very delicately and where the river flows through more than one State, the use of that river water will have to be regulated by the consent of the

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other State also. Unless and until we get the final sanction from the neighbouring State from where the stream begins we cannot proceed in the matter. One thing I may say definitely, with regard to the Bhairavanthippa Project in Anantapur district. We have finished our investigation of the project and made the necessary provision in the Budget even last year. But we have not yet received the assent of the neighbouring State of Mysore."

12-20
p.m.

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—"Before investigating a scheme, will not the Government think it necessary to get the previous permission of the respective States?"

*** THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—**"In the first instance, we get permission only for investigation; but when the actual execution is taken up, we have to take the written permission of the State saying that they have no objection and all that. For instance, questions such as compensation, etc., will arise only after the completion of investigation; but on account of pressure from hon. Members like Rajachidambaram the Government may make a provision and then we have to defer execution till consent is obtained.

"With regard to lift irrigation, I submit that it has been the policy of this Government to give permission to co-operative societies and encourage them to take up the lift irrigation schemes. The Government themselves would not take them up.

"One hon. Member complained against some supervisor, that he did not discharge his duty. If the hon. Member would put it in writing and tell me about it, I should certainly take necessary action against that supervisor, if necessary.

"I hope, Sir, that I have dealt with all the points raised by the hon. Members."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"There seems to be no limit to these points of information, I would however allow the hon. Member this time."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"On a point of order, Sir. ఇప్పటివరకు మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం చెబుతూ వలె అక్షర సూచా యలు యీ ఆరు నెలలకుగాను మైనరు స్క్రీములకింద ఖర్చుపెట్టులామని చెప్పారు. ఎంతో టైమంతో మునిగి లేతున్న టువంటి యీ రాయలసీమకుగాను ఎంత ఖర్చు పెట్టదలచుకున్నారు, ముందు ఏమి స్క్రీములు తీసుకోబోతున్నారు. ఆ వివరాలేమో చెప్పితే, అక్కడి పజల ఆందోళన కొంత తగ్గటానికి అవకాశముంటుంది, అంటున్నాను."

*** THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—**"I may tell the hon. Member that we have sent up a number of schemes to the Centre and some schemes for Rayalaseema also would have been included.

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I have not got the names or the details of those schemes just now. Let me hope, Sir, that in view of the explanations I have given the hon. Member will withdraw his cut motion."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am sorry this is becoming regular question time.

" I shall now state the programme of work for to-day. The House will discuss the Demands to-day till 2 p.m., when the Hon. Minister in charge will move a motion to take up for consideration the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953. I hope it will be finished in ten or fifteen minutes. Then the House will adjourn and sit again between 3 and 6-30 p.m. The Land Revenue Demand will be continued and then the Demands for Education and Harijan uplift will be taken up.

" Now, is the hon. Member who has moved the cut motion willing to withdraw his motion? (The hon. Member was not at the time in the House.) As the hon. Member is not here, his motion will be deemed to have been withdrawn.

" I now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.

Sir, I reserve my speech to the end after hon. Members have spoken on the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.' "

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 40,00,000 for Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.'

In doing so, I have got to submit a few points, about half a dozen in number, and most of these points have of course already been echoed on the floor of this House during the general discussion on the Budget. But still, having regard to the vastness of the feeling on the subject, I am constrained to-day to repeat a few observations on it and if possible make it one of the absorbing

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topics of to-day. Sir, with widespread failure of rains, for a continuous period of five years, with a consequent total or almost total failure of crops in a greater part of the State, it is almost impossible for the people of this State to tide over the present difficult period. Times without number, the agriculturists of this State have been representing to the Ministers in person and by petitions to the Government their various grievances relating to their lands, their inability to cultivate their lands, their difficulties in obtaining agricultural loans and such other things. Because of scarcity of foodgrains, I do admit the matter has gone almost out of control; but still the difficulty is being experienced and we are not yet out of the woods, and it is a fact that people have begun to starve in many places. This has been the case in numerous villages of the State recently. From time to time these starvation death cases have been brought up before this House and to the notice of the Minister concerned and to the Government by means of interpellations and also by means of petitions. To each and every one of them some explanation or other seemingly convincing argument has been given; but still nobody knows where the fault lies and what the truth is. Almost every week we used to hear of starvation deaths; there used to be allegations made of deaths by starvation, by Members of the Opposition, and there used to be equally emphatic denials from the Treasury Benches. I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Minister to a news item in the 'Mail' two days ago, with a photograph of a case of starvation death in Rasipuram. That particular man seems to have migrated from his village having abandoned his land on account of drought conditions. He seems to have roamed about in Salem and at last seems to have found refuge in Rasipuram where he has been working as a coolie; and after having worked for some time, he found himself unemployed. After reaching this stage, he had been begging for alms from door to door; and the report goes on that after he had begged for six days he found that begging did not serve him well, and that he died really of starvation. That is a news which we get from the 'Mail' paper of the day before yesterday with the block of the man who died. I request the Government that this case may be investigated, and if it is true, at least one case may be admitted by the Government as a starvation death, instead of making a wholesale denial of what is actually taking place in many parts of the State.

"As regards the question of the collection of land revenue this year, we have heard so much about the failure of crops that, leaving alone the people who do not own any piece of land and who do not produce food either for themselves or for others, even the persons who usually produce the food for themselves and others, are to-day passing through a crisis.

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"It is a crisis which is inescapable for them, and it is a position from which they cannot extricate themselves for reasons beyond their control. It is not of their own making or on account of their sluggishness or lethargy. It is not on account of that

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they are not able to raise even a couple of rupees. It is because of various factors for which they are not responsible but still they have been reduced to abject poverty and they are unable even to raise money in order to make payments to the Government. Petitions after petitions have been presented and hon. Members, one after another on either side of the House, have raised it on the floor of the House and have suggested that the Government must see to it that postponement of collection of kist is ordered or remission of kist is made. I would request the Government on this occasion, perhaps this is the last occasion for us to make a request because we are almost at the end of our discussions in this matter, to make free and very large remissions of land revenue in deserving cases. In the grant of these remissions, I would specifically request the Hon. the Minister for Revenue not merely to be guided by the facts and figures submitted by village officials. I would remind him that a very heavy responsibility is cast upon the Government in this matter especially at a time when people are clamouring for relief because of their inability to meet the demands of the Government and they have not the wherewithal even for their own livelihood and it is meet and proper that we should go to their succour at this hour of their need. I would ask also the officials, officials in the higher rungs, not merely to be guided by the facts and figures furnished by the local village officials, because more often than not the local officials are partisan in character and they do not give proper statistics and they practise favouritism. It becomes therefore necessary for the officials of the Department, the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Tahsildar to make it a point to tour the areas where grievances have been aired out on a greater scale and determine what the nature of relief must be. About the question of the postponement of collection of kist, we had an order from the Government that kist will not be collected in the month of January but that all the three instalments may be collected in the months of February and March. I would submit that has not satisfied any section of the landed population because their non-payment is due to their inability to pay and it would take another season, at least ten months for them, to raise another crop and find the money and so far as the agriculturists in South Arcot are concerned, they will be able to raise another crop and make money only during the months of January and February and in their case, it is necessary to have the postponement ordered by eight or nine months. In the suggestion that I am making I am not at all irresponsible and I realize that by not collecting the land revenue due to the State, they would be forgoing a substantial part of the yield of revenue to the Government but still having regard to the appalling conditions of our ryots and having regard to their inability to pay, it becomes incumbent upon us to give them as much time as possible. In that connection, I would plead with the Government that they may be pleased to give them six months' time and during that time they should not be troubled for other payments, say of loan instalments and other dues to Government.

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" One fact that I have to mention during the discussion of my motion for reduction of this Demand is that this Demand also covers certain minor irrigation matters though irrigation as such comes under the regular Demand of Irrigation. Sources serving an ayacut of 200 acres and below are the concern of the Ministry of Revenue and they take the responsibility for their maintenance and repairs. Many petitions have been sent to the authorities pointing out the non-repair of certain tanks or the dilapidated condition of sluices and weirs in certain parts of the State. Speaking about my own district of South Arcot, it is not a place having the benefit of any major irrigation scheme and no major irrigation project has been built up in that district for want of high flowing rivers. So, the least that could be done to that district is that there should be an improvement to minor irrigation works and at this juncture, such a thing would very much help the hard pressed ryots if the tanks and sluices and weirs are put in good condition. If their wants are attended to, that would not merely alleviate their distress but it would also solve in a certain measure the rampant unemployment prevailing among the poor villagers who have as a result of that unemployment migrated to other places in search of work.

" Another question, about which I wish to refer, is the grant of Government lands, poramboke and other cultivable lands to the so-called political sufferers. Cases have come to the notice of the Government by means of petitions from various ryots stating that even in cases where they had been cultivating the lands for a period of three, four or five years, abruptly and without notice or sufficient intimation, these people have been put in possession of the lands and the change of ownership had been effected and they had been asked to quit the lands upon which they had depended for their livelihood. After all, the persons who had been in receipt of the grant of the lands were either Harijans or backward class people of the villages. They thought that they had been given a boon and they were hopeful that they could live their lives peacefully and safely and in an optimistic way and that they would not be disturbed from their lands. Several of them have by raising loans or by somehow finding the money, attended to the reclamation of the lands. All on a sudden to disturb them and to give the lands away to the so-called thyagis is not fair and the sooner it is stopped and the sooner these lands are re-granted to those people wherever hard cases have been brought to the notice of the Government, the better it will be in the interests of all.

" Another matter, I would like to stress is about the tour of Ministers and how it affects Land Revenue administration. Too many tours and frequent tours generally disturb the administration of the Revenue Department because whenever a Minister tours the district, the persons that have got to be there are the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar and his subordinates. On account of the tour of one Minister for a day or two in a district, these officers are summoned and the whole band of Revenue and

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other department officials are there with the result that the ordinary work, the daily work and the work of collection suffer."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Sri V. Sri Krishna."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"అధ్యక్ష, రొంపేరు ప్రాంతమందుగల 12.40
22 గ్రామాలకు చెందిన రైతులు దాదాపు 2,500 మంది సంతకములుగల ఈ P.M.
మహజును సభవారికి సమర్పించుటకు అనుమతించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ 22
గ్రామాలలో దాదాపు 18 వేల ఎకరముల భూమి ఉన్నది. ఈ భూమిని భూమిలేని
వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు సాగుకు ఇచ్చు విషయమే ఇదివరలో రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారికి
మెమోరాండంలు సమర్పించినారు. వారుకూడా రొంపేరు ప్రాంతములలో కర్ఫుటించి
పరిశీలనను స్వయంగా తెలుసుకొనియున్నారు. వేలాది రైతులు, ఆ ప్రాంతానికి
చెందిన ముగ్గురు తాసనస్థులముకూడా వారికి సర్వేవిషయములను తెలియజేసి వేద
రైతులకు సహాయపడవలసినదని హాకి విజ్ఞప్తిచేసుకొన్నాము. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారానికి
సాయశక్తుల కృషిచేస్తామని, వేదవ్యవసాయదారులకు ఉచితంగా భూములిచ్చి
సాయం చేస్తామని మంత్రిగారు వీరాల బహిరంగ సభలో వాగ్దానంచేశారు. ఈ భూమి
పంపకం విషయంలో స్థానిక రైతులు రాజకీయచాధితుల మధ్య, భూస్వాముల వేద
వ్యవసాయకూలీల మధ్య, పొరుగురు రైతుల స్థానిక రైతాంగం మధ్య ఎన్నో తగాదాలు
ఉత్పన్నమైనాయి. వాటిని సరిదిద్ద న్యాయం కలగజేస్తామని మంత్రిగారు హామీ
ఇచ్చారు. ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని వివిధ విషయాలను తెలుసుకొని న్యాయం కలగజేసే
నిమిత్తం అధికారులు, అసభికారులతోనుండి ఒక కమిటీని నియమించి, ఆ కమిటీ
వారి తీర్మానాల ప్రకారం ఈ భూములను ఇప్పించవలసియున్నదని వారికి మేము
తెలియజేశాము. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాప్రతినిధులైన అధికారంతోనుండిన కమిటీని సయ
మించింది. ఆ కమిటీ గ్రామాధికార్లను లాసాయకారిగా భూముల కిమ్మతు విషయం
మాత్రమే విచారిస్తోంది. గత సమావేశ సమయంలో నలుగురైదుగురు తాసనస్థులం
వెనుకటి G.O. లను ఉదహరించి South Kanara కు సంబంధించిన G.O. లు
వట్టణ పరిసరాలలో ఉన్న భూములను, single crop wet lands మార్కెటు
కిమ్మతుకు అనుమనివున్న విషయాన్ని గురించి పట్టించటం జరిగింది. అదేధంగా
మారొంపేరు ప్రాంతాన ఉన్న భూములను రాజకీయ చాధితులకుగాని, పెద్దపెద్ద
భూస్వాములకుగాని ఇవ్వరాదని మంత్రిగారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. భూమిలేని
వ్యవసాయదారులకే ఈ భూములను ఇచ్చివట్టములే వారు కట్టించి పనిచేసి అధిక
అవారోత్పత్తిని సాధించగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాసంక్షేమము గురించి ఈ
ప్రభుత్వంవారు రాజకీయ చాధితులకు భూముల వివరం వినిమించారు. కాని ఆ
భూములను వేదరైతులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఉచితంగా ఇచ్చుటను వ్యతిరేకిస్తు
న్నారు. మార్కెటు రేటునుబట్టిగాని, లేదా వేలంలోగాని, వివిధ కభుత్వానికి లాభ
సాటితాయిలే ఆ ప్రకారం ఈ భూములను విక్రయించవలసినదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం
కొత్తగా order లు pass చేయడంవలన వేదరైతులకు ఎంతో అపకారం జరుగు
తున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హెచ్చుదబ్బు పెట్టి ఈ భూములను కొనుక్కోనేశక్తి
సామాన్య రైతాంగానికి ఉండదు. ఇక auction లో ఎక్కువకు పాడలిగి.వాటికే
భూమి దక్కుతుంది. ఈ రెండు విధాలాకూడా సాగుకు లాభితైన ఈ లంజరు
భూములు భూస్వాముల హస్తగతమైపోయే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నది. 124 మంది
యం. యల్. ఎ. లూ ముగ్గురు మంత్రులూ స్వంత ఆస్తులు విస్తారంగా వున్నా వేలెత్తి
బయటికి కొట్టి వాటాలుపెనుకు పండుకోవటానికి ఆనాడు ఏ కిమ్మతూ ఆవస్థలో

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

[23rd March 1953]

లేకపోయిందిగాని వేదల కిక్కువలకివచ్చేవరికి కిమ్మతువేసి పుచ్చుకోవలసింది. క్రమశాస్త్రం వారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం భూస్వామికాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించుచుకట్టిదిగానే ఉన్నదే గాని వేదరైతాంగానికి సహాయపడేదిగాలేదు. ఈ రోజు ఒక్క రొంపేరు ప్రాంతంలోనే గాక రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంమీద అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో వేదలు బంజరుభూముల్ని కట్టపడి సాగులోకి తెచ్చారు. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో యిలా సేపాయిజమా సాగులోవున్న భూములు 2 లక్షల 80 వేల ఎకరాలన్నాయి. అందులో 1 లక్ష 60 వేల ఎకరాలు ఒక్క ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలోనే వున్నాయి. ఇదేగాక మన రాష్ట్రంలో బంజరు భూమి చాలా విస్తారంగా ఉన్నది. సాగుకు లాభకరమైన బంజరుభూమి 90 లక్షల ఎకరాలు సాగు లెక్కలోవున్నా రైతు వేదకావటం వల్లనో, పెట్టుబడిలేకనో, నీటివసతి లేకనో, పాడుబడివున్న పొలం ఒక కోటి ఎకరాలవరకూ వుంది. ఇదిగాక రెండు కోట్ల 30 లక్షల ఎకరాలన్నావి కొండలు, మిట్టలు, వాగులు మొదలైనవాటికింద వున్నాయి. కొంత కృషిచేసినట్లయితే దీనిలో కొంత సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. దేశంలో అహారోత్పత్తి పెరగాలన్నా వేద ప్రజలయొక్క ఆర్థికస్థితి చక్కబడాలన్నా అధికారాలలో బంజరుభూములు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావడానికి కృషి అవసరం. వనమహాలక్ష్మివారిచెప్పి రోడ్లప్రక్క మొక్కలు నాటించినంత మాత్రంచేత పరుగు దేవుని కట్టామీం మనవైకపడి వర్షం కురిసి అధికాహారోత్పత్తి చేయగల అని భావించడం పొరిపాటు. ఏ కొద్దిమంది భూస్వాములతో భూమిచ్చి అధికాహారోత్పత్తి సాధించడం అనేది అసాధ్యమైన విషయం. ప్రజా సహకారంలేదే ఏ పని కొనసాగదు. ఇందుకుగాను బంజరు భూములను వ్యవసాయపాలకులకు యిప్పించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. Land assignment విధానంలో ప్రభుత్వం చాలా అక్రమంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. మారేపల్లె తాలూకాలో అడవులదిలలో వేద రైతులు కొంత బంజరుభూమి సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. దానిని ఈనాడు రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చింది. వేదరైతులను బహిష్కరించి 144 వ సెక్షన్ ఉపయోగించి బలవంతంగా ఈ భూములను రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ప్రభుత్వం దాఖలు పరిచింది. రొంపేరు ప్రాంతంలో 5 రి విల్లను ది సాగు చేసుకుంటున్న ఉదాహరణలున్నాయి. 1900 వ సంవత్సరం 'B' memo. లు గూడా వున్నాయి. శరీర కష్టం, అస్తితో సహా అడ్డపడబడ్డవచ్చి వచ్చింది సాగులోకి తెచ్చిన భూములనుండి వేల్పి తొలగించే దురు బహిష్కార హయాంలో సేపాయిలను పోటీ పెట్టారు. వేదల మధ్య, సేపాయిల మధ్య తగాదాలు పడ్డవోనేనరికి కాం గెనె సేపాయిలను తెచ్చి అడ్డం పెట్టారు. వీరిలో చాలామంది భూస్వాములు, 144 వ సెక్షన్ల అండతో వారిని భూముల్లో ప్రవేశపెట్టే జూచారు. ఇవి చాలా అన్యాయం. ప్రజా బాహుళ్యానికి లాభకరంగా వూడే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించే ప్రభుత్వమే ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రభుత్వం అనిపించు కుంటుంది. అటువంటి ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రజా సహకారం లభ్యమవుతుంది. అట్టి దేశంలోనే అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు త్వరగా అమలుజరుపవలసివస్తుంది. ఈనాడు మనరాష్ట్రంలో అన్ని ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి పనులు నిలిపివేయబడ్డాయి. దీనికి కారణ మేమని అడిగితే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడబోతోంది, ధనాభావం ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వెంకట లాగుతోంది అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారు. ప్రజాసహకారమే వ్యవరోజున ప్రభుత్వం యింతటి నిస్సహాయస్థితిలో ఉండడం కోట్లాది ధనాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం వెచ్చిస్తోంది కాని పాజెంట్ల పని పూర్తికావటంలేదు. ఎంతో కాలహరణ మవుతోంది. కాని నేడు చైనాలో బంజరుగుతోందో చూడండి. ఒక పాజెంట్ కట్టడి కోసం మూడు లక్షలనుంచి రైతాంగం ముందుకు వచ్చారు. 5 రోజులలో పని పూర్తిచేశారు. ఇంత స్వల్పకాలంలో వెలది ఎకరాల భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిచ్చే కృషిని చైనా రైతులు ఈనాడు చేయకల్గతున్నారు. దీనికి కారణం ఏమిటో ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు

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గుర్తింపజేసియుంది. చెనా ప్రభుత్వం 11 శాతం కోట్ల ఎకరాలు రైతాంగానికి పంచియిచ్చింది. పగలు, రేయి అనేక పొలంలా పాటుపడే రైతుకే భూమి పెళ్ళుతుండాలి. ఈ నాడు చెనా దేశంలో ప్రభుత్వం అట్టి పరిస్థితులను కల్పించగలిగినది కనుకనే వివిధ రంగాలలో అద్భుత విజయాలను సాధించగలుగుతోంది. కాని మన దేశంలో ఆదరణలో వున్న విధానం ఏమిటి? భూస్వాములకు, రాజీయభాధితులు అనే మిషన్ ప్రభుత్వంవారి అనూయాయలకు భూము లివ్వడం సంభవించింది. ఆ కారణంచేతనే ఎన్నికోట్ల రూపాయలు మన ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేస్తున్న అధికాహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించలేకపోతోంది. ఈ శాసనసభలో చర్చల సందర్భంలో అన్ని పార్టీలకు సంబంధించిన సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెస్ కృషికార్ సభ్యుల సహా అనేకమంది మన దేశంలో ప్రధాన సమస్య భూసమస్య అనీ, వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణల విషయం ప్రభుత్వాధ్యక్షిని పూయకోవాలనీ చెప్పారు. మిత్రులు సహజానందగారు (కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులకు) కవులుదార్ల రత్నావట్టం కావాలన్నారు. మరికొందరు బంజరుభూముల విషయం చెప్పారు. కొందరు కనీస కూలి రేట్ల విషయం చెప్పారు. అన్నీ దృష్టిలో వుంచుకని ఏకాద్విమిది ప్రయోజనానో కాక ప్రజాపాముల్యముయొక్క ప్రయోజనాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఈ భూవిధానాన్ని సంస్కరి చాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇక చేనేత కార్మికుల విషయం చూడండి. ఈ పరిశ్రమ నానాటికి సంక్షోభంలో పడిపోతో దని చెప్పవలసివుంది. చేనేత కార్మికులకు తగిన రేతగా, నూలు లభ్యం కావడంలేదు. వారు నేసిన బట్టలు విడుదలలేదు. ఈ కారణంగా అనేకమంది చేనేత కార్మికులు ఈనాడు జీవనోపాధి గడవక పనులు పడుకొని నానాయిబుగదులకు గురియవుతున్నారు. దేశం నలుమూలలా కరువుకాటకాలు తొండవిస్తున్నాయి. ప్రజల కొనుగోలుశక్తి పడిపోయింది. కరువు నివారణకు చాలాడబ్బు వ్యయపెట్టాలని పరోక్షంగా పాటుకజనం వనులు దొరికక యిక్కట్టుల పాలౌతున్నారు. వ్యాపారసాంస్యం యెర్పడిందని ప్రభుత్వమే అంగీకరించింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులను సరిదిద్దటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత మాత్రం సహాయంజడంలేదు. ఆంగ్లరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడబోతుందని అన్నీ పనులు నిలిపి వేశారు. టెక్సాపీరులపట్ల ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించవలసిన విధానం ఇదికాదు. ఆంగ్ల రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటయ్యేవరకు ప్రజలు బతికివుండునట్లు చేయవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వాగమీద వుంది. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం ఉదాసీనభావాన్ని ప్రదర్శించరాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. దీనికొకే ఒక మార్గముంది. వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలవ్వారా 100 కి 80 మందిగావున్న రైతాంగం కొనుగోలు శక్తి పెంపొందించినాడే పురోభివృద్ధి వుంటుంది.

“పారస్థు బంజర్ల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం రైతులకట్ట ఉదారంగా ఉండవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో వేలాది ఎకరాలభూమి అడవులుగా వేర్కొనబడింది. వాస్తవానికి ఇవి అడవులుకావు. చెప్పకోదగ్గ వృక్షములేమీ యీ భూములలో వుండవు. పశువులను మేపుకోటానికి ఇవి ఎంతో కాలంగా ఉపయోగించబడుతున్నాయి. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో రైతులు యీ భూములను సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారుకూడా. అయితే ఈనాడు జమీందార్ల కతంత్రాలకు మోసపోయి రైతులను వెర్గొడుతున్నారు. అనేకమంది వేదరైతులవైన 20 రేట్లు, 30 రేట్లు వరకు వెనాల్పీలు వేయడంకూడా జరుగుతోంది. ఇంత హెచ్చుగా వెనాల్పీలు వసూలుచేసి ప్రభుత్వం సాధించగలిగిన ప్రయోజనం నిమిటా తెలియడంలేదు. అధికాహారోత్పత్తి జరగాలి అంటే సాగుకు వీలైన బంజర్లను సేవ్యం చేయడం ప్రోత్సహించాలి. భూములను సాగుచేసే సాగులోనికి తెచ్చివారికి ఆ భూములను ఉచితంగా యివ్వాలి. ప్రస్తుతపు ఉత్తరువును ఉపసంహరించుకొని వేదరైతులకు బంజర్ల యిప్పించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. తంజా

[23rd March 1953

Petition to the Assembly.

The hon. Member also presented a petition on behalf of the ryots of Romperu area, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district and the ryots of some parts of Krishna and Godavari districts requesting the Government to withdraw the Government orders regarding sale of poramboke lands in the area and their assignment to landless poor ryots and the creation of irrigation facilities and handed it over to the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sri C. Kandaswami occupied the Chair at this stage.)

12-50 * SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது
p.m. ரெவினியூ இலாகா அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீமாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்கள் கெ. கண்ண
வந்தனள் இந்த மரையைக் கோரிக்கையை ஆதரித்து, அவர்களுடைய கவன
த்திற்கும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கும் சில முக்கிய விஷயங்களைக்
கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்கு முன்னால் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் திரு
நெல்வேலி * லலாவில் மட்டும் டீனே மரத்திற்கெல்லாம் தனி வரி என்றும்,
நிலத்திற்கு வரி வேறு என்றும் போட்டு இருந்தார்கள்.

“முன்னாள் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ கனா வெங்கடராவ் நான்கு வருஷமாக பனை மரத்து வர்ையை எடுத்துவிடுவதாக சொல்லி வந்ததின் பின்னர் நஞ்சை நிலத்திலுள்ள பனை மரத்திற்கு மாத்தும் மரத்து செய்து அதாவது வெட்டாண்டுக்கு மாதத்திரம் ரத்து செய்து ‘Dry land’ ட்ரூக்கிற பனை மரத்திற்கு பரிசிலை செய்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம், கட்டாயம் ரத்து செய்யவோம், இதை சீக்கிரம் எடுத்து விடுவோம், நிச்சயமாக அபாலிஷ் செய்வோம்’ என்று கூறினார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த promise நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் மந்திரி சபையாவது, ரெவினியூ இலாகா அமைச்சராவது முந்தின மந்திரி விட்டுச் சென்றதை, அவர்கள் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியை நிறைவேற்றுவர் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை உங்கள் முன்னே சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நில சீர்த்திருத்தம் வேண்டுமென்று கூறுகிறோம். இந்த நிர்வாகச் சீர்த்திருத்தம் எப்படி செய்வது என்பதற்குப் பரிசீலனை செய்த Subramanyam Committee தங்கள் ரிபோர்டை சமர்ப்பித்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ரிபோர்ட் என்னவாயிற்று? அதை அமுல்படுத்தினார்களா? இன்னும் நடத்தவில்லை. தமிழர், ஆந்திரர், கன்னடர் எல்லோரும் இந்த நிலச்சீர்திருத்த சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். எல்லோருக்கும் இந்த நிலச்சீர்த்திருத்த சட்டம் அவசியமாகத் தேவைப்படுகிறது. இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர முடியும். ஆனால் அதைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமானால் ஆந்திரப் பிரதேச குறுக்கே நிற்கிறது என்று சொல்வார்கள். எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இந்த நிலச்சீர்த்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை 6 மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டாயம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும். நாங்கள் கந்த தேர்தல் காலங்களிலேயே, ‘இந்த நிலச்சீர்த்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவோம். ஏழைக் குடியானவர்களின்

23rd March 1953]

[Sri K. T. Kosalam]

கண்ணீரைத்துடைப்போம்,' என்று மக்களிடையே மாண்புறப் பேசி பெருவாரிபான வோட்டுகளைப் பெற்றோம். ஆனால் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்த பிறகும், அந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வர முடியவில்லை என்றால் நாங்கள் கொடுத்த வாகசூறுதி என்னவாவது? எங்ளை நம்பி வோட்டுப்போட்ட மக்கள், எங்களைப்பற்றி என்ன நினைப்பார்கள்? இதை நன்றாக யோசிக்குமாறு கனம் ரெவின்யூ இலாகா ம.தி.பி. ஸ்ரீ மாணக்கவேலு நாயக்கரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த Subramanyam Report-ஐ இந்தச் சட்டசபைமுன் கொண்டுவரப்பட வேண்டும் அந்த நிலச்சீர்த் திருத்தச் சட்டம் மிகமிக அவசியம். அது கட்டாயம் நிறைவேற்றப்படவேண்டும், அதை நிறைவேற்ற முயற்சியுங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை உங்கள் முன்னே சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ரெவின்யூ இலாக்காக்களில் லஞ்சம் தலைவிரித் தாடுகிறது. நான் ஒன்றும் பொய் சொல்லவில்லை. நேரடியாகப் போய் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். லஞ்ச ஊழல் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே போகிறது. கைதீட்டி ஒப்பகை வாங்குகிறார்கள். மாமூலாக வாங்கப்படுகிறது. இவர்களை கேட்பார் கண்டயரது. தடுத்த நிறுத்த ஆளில்லை. அவர்கள் யாருக்கும் பயப்படுவதில்லை. முந்தியெல்லாம் பெரிய மனிதர்களோ, ஒரு சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினரோ ஆபீஸ் பக்கங்களில் முகாம் செய்தால் ஆபீஸ் சிப்பந்திகள் பயப்படுவார்கள். லஞ்சம் வாங்குவதற்கு அஞ்சுவார்கள். ஆனால் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முதலமைச்சராக வந்த பிறகு, நிர்வாகத்தில் தலையிடக் கூடாது என்று சொன்ன பிறகு, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் எதிலும் தலையிடுவதில்லை; என்ன நடக்கிறதென்பதை பார்ப்பதில்லை; இந்த லஞ்ச ஊழலை ஒழித்துக் கட்டு ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உறுதி கூறவேண்டும் என்று இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் முன்னிலையிலும், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முன்னிலையிலும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த ஊழலை போக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி ஒன்று நிறுவி இதைப் பரிசீலிக்குமாறும், தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சிப்பந்திகள் கைதீட்டி லஞ்சம் வாங்குவதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் சர்க்காரிலிருந்து மிக குறைவான சம்பளம் வாங்குவதேயாகும். அவர்களுக்கும் சம்பள உயர்வு அளிக்காமாறும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“1936-ம் வருஷம் இனம் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். 33 Investigation Committee-ஐ போட்டார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் 4, 5 இனம் கிராமம் உள்ள பேர்கள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் 1936-ம் வருஷத்திய இனம்தாரருக்கு விதிவிலக்கு (exemption) கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஏற்கனவே சொல்லி இருக்கிறோம். இந்த இனம் கிராமங்களில் குடிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதனைச் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிடில், இதைத் தற்கொலைப் பாலிசி என்றுதான் சொல்வதென்றும். இதற்குக் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் காரணமல்ல, சர்க்கார்தான் காரணம்.

“எட்டயப்பாரம் ஐமீன் கிராமம்; கோவில்பட்டி தாலுக்காவில் பேர்பாதி கிராமம் ஐமீனைக்குச் சொந்தம். அங்குள்ள குடிகளுக்கு வரிப்போட்டு, வரி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. சர்க்கார் அதிகார அதிகாரிகள் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இது நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும். இந்த கிராமங்களில் பஞ்சம் பரவி இருக்கிறது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வறட்சி, கிணற்றில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே நேரில் வந்து பார்த்திருக்கிறார். இந்த கிராமங்களில் பஞ்சத்தால் வாழ வழியின்றி பரிதவிக்கும் குடியானவர்களிடம் வந்து வரி வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். வருவாய் குறைந்திருப்பதால் பணம் கொடுக்கும் சக்தி அவர்களுக்கில்லை. எனவே இந்த ஏழை மக்களை வட்டி வதைக்கும் வரி கூடாதென்று, சத்தியாகிரஹம் செய்யப்போகிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்று எட்டயப்பாரம் ஐமீன், வரிகளெல்லாம், ஐமீன்தாரின் ஏஜென்டாக ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இதை உடனடியாகச் சர்க்கார் நிறுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இல்லாவிடில் இன்னொரு கட்சிக்கு, இன்னொரு தலைமைக்கு

[Sri P. Bapu Naidu]

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SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நீண்ட நாளைக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக வேலைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கார்னேஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்து பிறகு தீண்டாமையை ஒழித்தது. ஆஸ்யப் பிரவேச சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் ஆஸ்யங்களைத் திறந்துவிடச் செய்தது. கல்வி விஷயத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவிகரமாக பல காரியங்களைச் செய்தது. அந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நான் குறை கூறினதாக பலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சில முதலாளிகள், சில சுயநலம் படைத்த நிலச்

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

[23rd March 1953]

சுவாந்தார்க்கள் காங்கிரஸ் போர்வைவில் ஒளிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய அக்கிரமங்களைத் தான் நான் சுட்டிக்காட்டி கண்டித்தேனே தவிர வேறு காங்கிரஸை கண்டிக்கவில்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை நான் ஒன்றும் குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசவில்லை. மேலும், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆந்திரா பிரிந்தவுடனேயே நீங்கி விடப்போவதாக அறிகிறேன். அவர் இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷம் பதவியில் இருந்து பல சேவைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பானகத்தில் தரும்பு இருந்து தொண்டையை அடைத்துக் கொள்வது போல சில சுயநலமிகள் காங்கிரஸ் போர்வைக்குள் மறைந்துகொண்டு நிறைய தீமைகளை குடிபடைகளுக்குச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முன்பு எம். பி. யாயிருந்த ஸ்ரீ கணகசபை பிள்ளையவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கீகாரம் பெற்று எலக்ஷனில் நின்று தோற்றுப் போய்விட்டார்கள். அதனால் அவர் செய்யக் கூடிய தீமை கொஞ்ச நஞ்சுமில்லை. தற்போது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் அவசரச் சட்டத்தின் விளைவாக இன்றையதினம் சிதம் பரம் தாலுகாவில் பெரிய கொந்தளிப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு மைலுக்கு அப்பாலிருக்கும் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பாட்டாளிகளுக்கு 40% வாரம் கொடுத்து விட்டு சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலிருக்கும் விவசாயிகளை மாதிரம் 20% வாரம், 30% வாரம் வாங்கிக்கொள் என்றால் இது ரொம்பவும் அநியாயமாகும். இதனால் பல குழப்பங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பல மகாநாடுகள் கூட்டி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் கொடுப்பதுபோல் 40% வாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானங்கள் போட்டார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அந்த தீர்மானத்தைக் காட்டி அதன்படி எங்களுக்கு வாரம் கொடுத்தால் நல்லது என்று விவசாயிகள் கேட்டபோது சில மிராசதார்கள் உடனே அதைக் கொடுக்க ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா இடையஞ்சாத் சேரி அனவரதம் பிள்ளை என்பவர் விவசாயிகள் 40% வாரம் கேட்பொழுது, ‘நாற்பது எதற்கு, நான் 45% வாரம் உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறேன், வாங்கிக் கொண்டு போங்கள்’, என்று சொன்னார். அதேபோல உரத்தூர் ராடலிங்க ரெட்டி என்பவர் 50 கலம் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று முன்னுக்கு வந்தார். இதைப்போல பல காரணிய மிராசதார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். திரு. வாசீம் பிள்ளையின் மாமனார் தான் சரியானபடி வாரம் கொடுக்காமல் அதிக வாரம் கேட்டும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எதிராகப் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். எங்கெங்கே அதிகமாக வாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்களோ அங்கேயிருக்கிற விவசாயிகளை எல்லாம் போலீசாரை விட்டு அடிக்கின்றார்கள். குறிப்பாக ஒரு பதினைந்து கிராமங்களில்தான், இது மாதிரிபாக அக்கிரமங்கள் நடக்கின்றன. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் கிட்டத்தட்ட 350 கிராமங்கள் இரக்கின்றன. எல்லாவற்றிலும் அமைதியாய் போய்விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தப் பதினைந்து கிராமத்தில் தான் தகராறுகள் செய்கிறார்கள். இவைகளில் ஆயிரம் காணி மிராசதார் ஆரூர் ரத்தினசபாபதி பிள்ளையும், அவர் மகன் நடராஜ பிள்ளை என்பவரும், அவரது ஏஜென்டு சோமசுந்தரம் பிள்ளையும் தான் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு மக்களை அடிக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். விவசாய மக்களின் இயக்கத்தையே நசுக்க முயன்றுகொண்டிருப்பவர் ஆரூர் மிராசதார்தான். அவர் ஒருவர் தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எதிராக வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார். இது மா ரியாக நடராஜ பிள்ளையும் சோமசுந்தரம் பிள்ளையும் விவசாயிகளை அடிப்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்டு ‘இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென நான் ராஜாஜி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் தகவல் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். கையில் நான் கொடுத்த கடிதத்தை வாங்கிக் கொண்டார்கள். இது வரையில் எதுவும் நடக்கவில்லை. குழப்பம் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருந்ததின் காரணமாக ஜஸ்டிபிரதிநிகள் எல்லோரும் தலையிட்டு ஒரு மத்திய சதமாக ஒரு திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தவது என்று முடிவு செய்தோம். அதன்படி 100 கலம் விளைந்தால் விவசாயியின் கூலி 10 கலம் போக பாக்கி 36 கலம் கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று ஒரு முடிவு செய்தோம். அதன் பேரில் அதன் அடிப்படையில் எழுதியிருப்பதாகச் சொன்ன வாசீம் பிள்ளையின் வாந்தையை நம்பி அவர் சொன்ன இடத்தில் நானும் இளையபெருமானும் கையெழுத்து போட்டோம். ஆனால்

23rd March 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

அவர்கள் கவுடெந்தைமாக கூலி உள்பட 36 கலம் என்று எழுதிர்ப்பதாக விலைநர் தெரியப்படுத்த. அவர் அப்படி சூழ்ச்சியாக கையெழுத்து வாங்கியது தவறு என்று நானும், இளையபெருமாளும் வாக்கம் பிள்ளையிடம் சொன்னோம். அதற்குள் அவர் அதை கலைக்கட்டுக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டார். அதை அச்சிடும் வினியோகித்து விட்டார்கள். அதுமாதிரியாக அவர்கள் செய்தது தப்பு. நாங்கள் கூலியைத் தவிர 36 கலத்திற்கு ஒப்புக் கொண்டேமே தவிர கூலியுடன் 36 கலத்திற்கு உள்படவில்லை. எங்கெல்லாம் கைகையெழுத்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இது மாதிரியாக தப்பாக அச்சடித்தது தப்பாகும். நாங்கள் வேறு அறிக்கைவிடப் போகிறோம் என்று கலைக்கரிடம் நானும், இளைய பெருமாளும் சொன்னோம். அப்படி அறிக்கை விடவேண்டாம், நாங்கள் அதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை கூலியுடன் 36 கலம் என்றால் கூலி சுழித்து 27 தான் ஆகிறது. பாலம் அந்த விவசாயிக்கு எந்த விதமான லாபமும் கிடைக்காது. எச்சொல்லும்பாக அவனுக்குப் 10 கலம்கூடே இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அது கூடவே கூடாது. இப்போது நாங்கள் சொன்னதினால் தான் எழைவிவசாயிகள் நெல்லைத் திருடிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள் என்று பொய்பாசக் குற்றம் சாட்டி விவசாயிகளை அடிக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் துன்பப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். தவறாக வுச்சுண்டைக்கு விவசாயிகளை இழுக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி விசாரிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனே ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதில் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளும், பலதரப்பட்ட சட்டப் பிரதிநிதிகளும், எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்கள் சிலரும் இருக்கட்டும். இவர்கள் கொண்டதான கமிட்டி இதைப் பற்றி விசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாததினால் தான் இன்றைய தினம் மக்கள் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலிருந்து நீங்கி கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியில் போய்ச் சேருகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆயிரம் காணி நிலமுடைய ஒரு மிராசதாரும், அவர் எஜமானும் போலீஸ் லாரியில் ஏறிக்கொண்டு அவன் அதிகம் கேட்கிறான். அவனை உதை. இவன் அதிகம் கேட்கிறான். இவனை உதை என்று ஆட்களைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டி, எப்பெஷல் போலீஸ் படை உதவிகொண்டு ஒன்றும் அறியாத எழை விவசாயிகளையெல்லாம் உதைத்துக்கொண்டு வருவது என்றால் இது ரொம்பவும் தப்பான காயம். இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே உடனடியாக ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமித்து இது சம்பந்தமாக எல்லாவற்றையும் விசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல் மிட்டுந்தால் இந்த ராஜ்யம் என்ன ராஜ்யம், வெறும் போலீஸ் ராஜ்யம், முதலாளிகளின் ராஜ்யம், நிலச்சுவாந்தாரிகளின் ராஜ்யம் என்பதாகத் தான் நான் அன்று குற்றம் சாட்டினேன். ஆகவே இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அது சம்பந்தமாக விசாரிக்காவிட்டால் அவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உடன்தான் என்று தான் மக்கள் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும். ஆகவே இதில் காலதாமதம் செய்யக்கூடாது. பெரிய மிராசதாரான இந்த ஆர். மிராசதார், பண்டிய எம்.பி.யுமான மிராசதார், அடியாட்களுக்கு, போலீசாருக்கும் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க முன் வர மாட்டேன் என்கிறார். அவர்களுக்குச் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தை எல்லாம் மீதப்படுத்தி விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு செலவழிப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு நன்மை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். ஆகவே அந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு உடனடியாக விவசாயச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தாகவேண்டும். 36 கலம் வாரம் கொடுப்பதனால் கூலியல்லாமல் தான் இந்த 36 கலத்தைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது பற்றி என்ன கேள்வி கேட்டாலும் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லுவதில்லை. இன்றைக்காது இது சம்பந்தமாக கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, while supporting the cut motion moved by Mr. Nagarajan, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government some of the peculiar features obtaining in the island of Rameswaram. I wish the Minister listens carefully to what I am going to say, as a matter of fact, the entire Cabinet and the House also. Sir, Rameswaram is an island of

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pilgrimage which attracts people from all over the land. Rameswaram is an island which consists of 38 small hamlets scattered over the island; it is mostly a barren island and it is a sandy island. The people living in that island are having only two professions; one is the priestly class that depend on the temples for their livelihood and the other class, as guides, lead the credulous public to the temples and other places where there are several lingas. These are the only two professions with which people in the Rameswaram island eke out their livelihood. No cultivation of any kind worth the name is carried on there, because it is all sandy soil. That island was owned by the present Minister, the Rajah of Ramnad, who was once the king of that island, but is to-day reduced to the status of a Minister. I wish he were here to hear his own story. Of course, I do not want to cast any aspersions on him. I only want him to know all the facts. I do not want to create any misapprehension in the minds of the Members of the Cabinet. Sir, as I said, no cultivation of any kind is carried on in that island for the following reasons: No ploughing is done because the tiller thinks—it is a traditional belief—that if he ploughs, it might any day cut into the lingam which was put up by Rama there. That is the credulous feeling that is yet lurking in the mind of the tiller. Again, there is also no pottery industry going on there because Rama is supposed to have put up that lingam by his own hand with clay. So, the belief there is that what God has done no human being should do and that they should not meddle with that. Then, Sir, there is also no chekku for producing gingelly oil in that island, because it is believed that as the lower part of the chekku resembles that of the linga, they should not do that also. That is the sort of feeling of the people in that island. Such is the agricultural nature of the island. On top of this all, when there is no vegetation of any kind, the present Government headed by Sri Rajagopalachari are now levying a tax on all the trees, plants and shrubs. It will be a revelation to know that the same tax that was being levied by the ex-zamindar on the planting of trees, is being levied by the present Government at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-4-0 per tree. Even shrubs of any kind, any tree, or any plant, whether it yields anything or not, it does not matter, is being taxed by the Government. According to the Permanent Settlement of 1908 the then Government gave the island to the Rajah of Ramnad and this levy of tree tax was going on. Some people who had the guts to oppose the regime of those days went on appeal to the courts and got decrees in their favour. Those were two rich men; one was Ramabhadreswara Ayyar and the other Peer Muhammad. These two men went to the High Court and got decrees in their favour and even to-day they are excluded from this taxation on trees. Whereas, the illiterate poor people who could not afford to go to courts are still taxed to-day by the Government. This is an anomaly which I want the Hon. Revenue Minister to look into. This kind of levy of tax on shrubs is unjust and unlawful and it is repugnant to the democratic principles of our State.

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“ There is one other feature to which I wish to refer in this connection. Waste lands are also being taxed. In fact, if those waste lands are under the occupation of the tiller, he is ready to pay the tax. As I said, Sir, everything is peculiar in that island. Sandy hills develop overnight. You will find steep sand hills springing up overnight where there was previously a shrub or coconut or palmyra tree. So much so, the next morning the owner of the tree cannot claim it as his own because the whole thing is covered by sand overnight. If the records of the zamindar and now the records of the present Government show who is the owner of the particular land, he has got to pay the tax whether the waste land is in his use or not, or whether he gets any usufruct from those trees in the land or not. Such things are happening in that island.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ In such a case why does he not relinquish the land? ”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ It is only in the records of the Government as I said. I am glad the Hon. Minister has raised the question. The point is, the man does not own the land; it has been taken away from him; it does not belong to him and he cannot reclaim the soil; yet the Government collect the tax from him. That is the kind of land that has been handed over by the zamindar.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ Perhaps the tax is so negligible that he does not think it worthwhile relinquishing.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ Perhaps the Hon. Minister is under a misapprehension. He thinks it is a negligible tax. I have already explained the economic position of the tiller there. He has no rice fields; he does not depend upon anything else. These are the things which he depends upon and yet the Minister thinks that it is negligible. He is groaning under heavy taxation. He feels that this is itself a big tax. He has made appeals to the Government and sent memorials. There was a conference held and they passed resolutions, a copy of which was also given to the Hon. Minister (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker: I have not received it). I have got a copy of it here and the Minister says he has not received it. May God help the Government. Sir, the conference was held in Rameswaram protesting against this tax. I and Mr. Govindaswami Naicker, M.L.A., were there at the time—of course not to get children—but more to look into the grievances of these men. Now that they have forwarded the resolutions to the Government, to the Chief Minister, the Government cannot plead that the question was not brought to their notice. At any rate, I wish the Government look into the matter and rectify these defects. As long as the tree or plant is not used, in the sense that it does not yield any usufruct, there is no justification for collecting any tax for these plants. For instance, take the case of the tamarind tree. Even though it does not give any yield, still the tax is being collected.

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(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

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“ For failure of the tenants to pay arrears of rent, some zamindars brought the lands of their tenants to auction and appropriated those lands to themselves. They have even created pattas in their names. I understand that the zamindars have to apply for the transfer of the pattas in their names within two months of taking over the zamins. I suggest that pattas need not be given to those who took over the lands of their tenants on account of their failure to pay arrears of rent. I request that this matter may be looked into and justice done to the tillers of the soil.”

*SRI V. S. CHINNASAMI NATDU:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபுநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ரெவின்யூக்கை நான் அபரிசுதம் இந்த சர்க்கார்ப்பக்கில் ஒரு சில வாரங்களுக்குத் தள்ளிப் பிட்டு விடும்படி கேள்வி. எங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் (வட மலகைத் தவிர) மதரை எல்லா, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா, கிருநெல்வேலி எல்லாக்கூடத் தவிர) சுமார் ஐந்து வகுப்புகளுக்குச் சரியான மனவாசனையாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிற அந்த தண்ணீர் சில யாக. இவ்வாறு வந்திருப்பது குறிப்பாகத் திண்டிவனம், மதுரை முதலிய தாலுகாக்களில் அதிகமாக தெவிரி நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும், மார்ச்சிமென்ட் ரிசெக்டர் கனம் ராஜாபாஸ் நாயகர் அவர்களும், தமிழ்நாட்டுக்காரர்கள் தவிரப் பிற கார்ப்பாஸை நாடார் அவர்களும், நாயகர், இன்னும் எனது அபிதக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் எம்.எல்.எ. கனம் மனாபாசி அவர்களும் திரை மாதத்தில் சுற்று வியாபாரம் செய்யுமா. கூடுதலான வரையில் எல்லா திரைமங்கலிலும் நானும், கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் சுற்றுப்பிராணம் செய்கிறோம். அப்போதது னைக்கனம் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய துணைப்பிரிவு, திரைமங்கலிலும் வந்தேன் காரிப்புகளை வெய்யப்படி அளவகங்களில் வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும், எங்குமிருந்து வரி

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வசூல் செய்வதை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டும். என்றும் இன்னும் மற்ற குறைகளையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் கொடுத்தார்கள். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் தங்களால் இயன்றளவுச் செய்வதாயினும் வாங்குறுதி அளித்து வந்தார். அதை அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கவனிப்பார் என்றே நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

“தற்சமயம் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் சில்தி வசூல் செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்றும், சில்தி வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று அங்குள்ள ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லுகிறதாக எங்களுடைய பிராந்தியங்களிலிருந்து மசஜிடுகளும், கடிதங்களும் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே உடனடியாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தத்திலும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு கவலை கொடுத்து அதை நிறுத்திவைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தக்காலிக் கடன்கள், சொசைட்டி கடன்கள், நில அடமான பாங்கு கடன்கள் முதலிய எல்லா கடன்களையும் வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்தப் பஞ்சகாலத்தில் வசூல் செய்வதென்றால் சிரமமான காரியம். ஜனங்களால் தற்சமயத்தில் கடன்களை கொடுக்கவேமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் தன்னுடைய தட்டுமுட்டு சாமான்களையும், ஆந் மாடுகளையும், நகை நட்டுக்களையும் விற்ப்புவிட்டார்கள். உவைகளை விற்ப்புவிட்டு ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியாமல் தவிக்கும் இந்தக் காலத்தில் அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் இந்த கடன்களைக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்? ஆகவே கடன்களை இப்பொழுது வசூல் செய்யாமல் ஒரு வருஷம் ஒத்திவைக்கும்படியான நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சுறிப்பாக எனது தொகுதியாகிய வடமதுரை தொகுதியில் வடமதுரை, சாணதரப்பட்டி, வட நத்தம், தென் நத்தம் முதலிய பிரிக்காக்கள் உள்ளன. அந்தத் தொகுதியின் தலைநகர் வடமதுரை. அங்கு ஹைபர் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூல் இருக்கிறது. அதை ஹைஸ்கூலாக மாற்றவேண்டும். அதில் இப்பொழுது 700 பிள்ளைகள் படித்து வருகிறார்கள். அதே ஊரில் டிஸ்பென்சரியை ஏல்ஸா போர்டு நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதை டாக்டர் டிஸ்பென்சரியாக்கவேண்டும். பல தடவைகளில் ஜில்லா போர்டிலிருந்து தீர்மானங்கள் செய்து சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பிக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். அதைச் சர்க்கார் ‘நீங்கள் என்ன செய்கிறீர்கள், பொருளாதார நிலைமை உங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு சரியாக இல்லை’ என்று திருப்பி விட்டார்கள். அந்தத் தொகுதி எம்.எல்.ஏ. என்ற முறையில் கனம் மந்திரிக்கு போனவருஷம் ஒரு மனுக்கொடுத்து அவர்களை விடாமல் பாருங்கள் என்று சொன்னேன். அவர் விசரித்து பார்த்தாரே என்னிமோ தெரியாது. ஆனால் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட டெக்ரடரியிடமிருந்து ஒரு கடிதம் வந்தது. அதை கவனிப்பதற்கு என்று இல்லை என்று அதில் பதில் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்த நரால் டிஸ்பென்சரிக் அதிகாரிகள் 800 தான் உரியாகவேண்டும். அங்கு மதுரை ஜில்லா போர்டார் தருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லியும் மறுபடியும் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள். அதை மறுபடியும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தக்காலிக் கடன்களை எங்களுடைய தாலுகாவிற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அங்கு பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. குடிசைகளைக் கிடையாது, கிணறுகளை அதிகமாக அழப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்ததற்கு என்னுடைய வர்க்கத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. RAMIAH CHAUDARI :—“ఉచితము, ఈ రోజు 8 నాడు జిల్లా కమిషనరు మీద ముఖ్యమంత్రి వ్యవస్థాపకుల సేవ కొన్ని ముఖ్యమంత్రి వ్యవస్థాపకుల సభ్యులను దృష్టికి తీసుకున్నాను. మార్చి 1931-32 సంవత్సరములో కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీ సానుకూలముగా పోరాడాలి తీరాలి కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులను అని అనిమితులు చేయవలసివచ్చి ఈ రోజు ముగియడము

[Sri K. Ramiah Choudari] [23rd March 1953]

పు. స్కీ:రించి ప్రభుత్వమును చేతిలో పెట్టుకొని వారు చేసినటువంటి తీర్మానాన్ని వారే తిరస్కరించే నిర్ణయములోకి వచ్చారు. మొట్టమొదట ఏ దేశంలోనైనా సరే ఎక్కడా లేనటువంటి ఒక లాపరాసు యొక్క మొనమువంటి శిస్తు విధానం మన దేశములో కనబడుతున్నది. ఈ భూమి శిస్తు విధానంలో 1952 వ సంవత్సరముగానే ప్రతి వ్యక్తికి ఆయిదు ఎకరములంటే తక్కువ యందుడే రైతులకు శిస్తు లేకుండా చేయాలని కాంగ్రెస్ పెద్దలు తీర్మానమును పాసుచేసిప్పుడు శిస్తులు ఎక్కువ చేయడం మంచిదిగాదు. ఇటువంటి నాయకులు ఆరోజున ఏద్యక్షధంతో ఏ తీర్మానము చేశారో ఈ రోజున ఆ ద్యక్షధనును పురిచిపోయి నూటికి 80 మంది రైతాంగము ద్వారాంచి ఎక్కువ శిస్తు వసూలుచేసే విధానం ఆవలంబించి యీ శిస్తు విధానం కొనసాగించజేస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోజులో రైతులకు ఏ ఎకరా కు పైగా భుజ వారు గూడ శిస్తులు యివ్వలేకపోలే ఆది ప్రజలనుండి తక్కువ ధరకు శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. అటువంటివారు 100 కి 25-30 మంది యీ తీవ్ర కరువు కాలములో పరిస్థితులలో శిస్తులు కట్టలేకపోవడమువల్ల వాళ్లు వ్యవసాయం వదిలిపెట్టి ఏ factories లోనో మరేవిధంగానో జీవయాత్ర గడపడానికి వెళ్లి బతికే పరిస్థితి వుండింది. అలాగుననే యీ శిస్తు విధానం చేడు కొంత వ్యవసాయము చేస్తూ ప్రండే యీ దేశములోని రైతులు ఎన్నో విధాల ఏ లేకుండా కరువు కాలము గురి అవుతున్నారు. కాని యివాళ మన లాండు రివెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం యిస్తూ రైతుల మూడు సంవత్సరాలుగా రైతులు చెబుతున్నపోయారాని, యీ సంవత్సరము మాత్రం కొద్దిగా వర్షం పడినందువల్ల శిస్తు రెమిషన్ ప్రభుత్వం యివ్వలేకుండా పోయారని అన్నారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వం రైతులయొక్క కష్టసుఖాలు ఏ మాత్రము తెలుసుకోలేక పోతున్నారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో యీ ప్రభుత్వము అందుకనే యీ రైతులు పూర్తిగా చెబుతినడానికి కారణం అని అంటున్నారు.

“మరొక విషయం చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. లాండు రివెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడి ఉప్పును ప్రజలను కరువునుండి రక్షించుటకై ఎక్కువగా గంజీ కేంద్రా పెట్టించాము, మైన్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు చాలా చేశాం, ప్రజలను ఎన్నో విధాలుగా సహాయం చేసినప్పుడు కూడా యింకా యీ శిస్తు రెమిషన్ కూడా యివ్వమని కోరుతున్నారు. కానీ ఏ పరిస్థితులలోనైనా సరే మన ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రంలో సస్పెండ్ చేయాలని మన దేశము బాగా భుజ్నం చేసేవారు ఒక్కరుగూడా లేని అన్నారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో యీ ప్రభుత్వ విధానము ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించే పద్ధతి ప్రజలను వివేకముగాను సహాయకారంగా లేదని చెప్పుతున్నాను మంత్రిగారు ఈ సమాధానం చెప్పతూ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాష్ట్రపతి గారుకొంత యిటువంటి పద్ధతి మరే నూరుకోవచ్చు అని అన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా వారు సమాధానం చెప్పినానుంటే యింతన్న అన్యాయము ఏమిటో అలాగించాలి ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితుల బట్టి యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆధికారిలో భుజ్నంపరచు ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలు చూడకపోతే ఎప్పుడో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తుంది, అందాక ప్రండే ఆ ప్రభుత్వమే చూస్తుండనలం మంత్రి పద లో భుజ్నము వంటి వారు చెప్పడం, అనేది శోచనీయం. కాని యీ శిస్తు వసూలు చేయటం ప్రస్తుతం అవసరం, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము వచ్చిన తర్వాత అసరిమైతే చూద్దాము అంత రకు వసూలు అవుజేయడానికి ఏమిలేదన్నారు.

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P.m.

“మరొక విషయము. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో నా నిమోజకం:రమైన ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలో నిజంగా గత 5 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి వర్షాలు లేవు. రైతుకు మంచి వాతావరణంలోనూడా వర్షాలు లేకపోవడమువల్ల రైతుకు పంటలేక ఎక్కువగా చెబుతున్నారు.

23rd March 1953] [Sri K. Ramiah Choudari]

ఇటువంటి సమయంలో నూటికి ఏ యిరువదిమందో, ఏ ముద్రాసో, ముగ్గురెక్కిడితో పోయి జీవనం గడుపుకుంటున్నారు. రైతుయొక్క నీటిని, కష్టాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం కనిపెట్టడమలేదు. అనేక కుటుంబాలు వలస వెళ్లినవి. గత విలు సంచత్సరాలను చివరికి లేచుకున్న శిస్తు రమిషన్ యివ్వడంమీద రైతు చెబుతున్నది వాస్తవం. ప్రభుత్వం శిస్తు రమిషన్ కూడా యివ్వక రైతుయొక్క కష్టం ప్రభుత్వం గురించి చాలా తేలికగా చెప్పినవక విమి ఆవుతాడు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ సంచత్సరము వర్షం పడి గనుక శిస్తు రమిషన్ యిచ్చడానికి వీలులేదని మంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. నిజంగా కష్టపాపాయం అంటే మంత్రిగారి తెలుసునా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ రోజు ముఖ్యంగా మా ప్రాంతాలలో కియ్యం వగైరా అన్ని పశువులను ధరియి ఎక్కువగుతున్న రైతులు వివస్తువున్నా కొనుక్కోలేని పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నారు. భావ్యం నొసుక్కుందామంటే కొనుక్కునే స్థితిలో లేదు. వస్త్రాలు వగయిగా యింకా ఎక్కువలను గూడా ధరిలు పెరిగివి. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో వ్యవసాయము అనేది రైతుకు జీవనోపాధి వచ్చింది. అందుకని యిప్పుడు భుక్తివంటిలో వ ధూయివైమై వద్దతని, యీ శిస్తు వద్దతి మార్చిచి, అదాయమీద శిస్తు నిర్ణయించడమనే విధానం తెచ్చివెట్టుకునే, చాలా బాగావుంటుంది. అలా నిర్ణయించితే గాని రైతు కొంతవరకైనా లేబుకొని తన కాళ్ల మీద తాను నిలవబడగల శక్తి వస్తుంది. అందుకని యీ శిస్తు విధానం త్వరలో మార్చాలంటారు.

“ఇకపోతే బంజరు భూముల విషయందూనే మంత్రిగారు బంజరు భూములు land less poor పు మాత్రమే ప్రభుత్వం యిస్తారని ఒక నివాదం ప్రజలలో కలిగి వున్నది. కాని ఆ భూములు వేద ప్రజలు తొలినప్పుడు అక్కడ ఆ భూమికి ఫన్నులు ఎంటి market value ప్రకారం డబ్బు కట్టితేనే భూమి యిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వం ఒక G.O. వ్యాసు చేశారని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో గూడా ప్రభుత్వము రైతుకు అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నదంటాను. వేద రైతు ఎన్నో సంచత్సరాల నుండి సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి భూమి ఈనాడు స్వాధీనము చేయవోతే, ఈ విధమైన ఆక్రమ G.O వ్యాసు చేశారు. జీవనానికి లేక అవస్థపడుతున్న ఈ రైతు యీ డబ్బు ఎక్కడ నుంచి తెచ్చి యివ్వగలడు? ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులలో కాలుదారు గూడా చాల యిక్కట్లను తాను అగు పరిస్థితి యుద్ధివేసి. కనుక వారిని ఈ యిబ్బందుల నుంచి తొలగించుటకు ఒక చట్టము చేసి వారి హక్కులను కాపాడాలి.

“ఇక పోతే రైల్వేలోగాని, యితర factories వగైరా చోట్లాగాని, కార్మికులకు యింకా యితర ప్రదేశ్ గస్తులకు కనీస వేతనాలు అసీ నిర్ణయం వుంది. అటువంటిది యీ రైతు కూలీలకు ఏ విధమయిన కూలీ నిర్ణయము లేకపోవడం శోచనీయము. చాలా ప్రమాదకరమని అంటున్నాను. కనుక రైతుకూలీ సమస్యను పరమగౌరవ కూనికి ప్రభుత్వం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి, శీఘ్ర చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి. లేకపోతే పల్లెసీమలలో రైతులకు, కూలీలకు తగాదాలు వుంటూనే వుంటవి.

“ఇంకొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. రివెన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లు మొదలు గ్రామకరణం మును సుములు వరకుగూడా అనేక మైన దుర్మితలు చేస్తూన్నారు. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారి నేను ఒక time లో మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు ప్రజలు తరచువ ఒక పిటిషన్ గూడా యిచ్చాను. మా తాలూకాలోనే అనేక గ్రామాలలో పోయిన సంచత్సరము శిస్తు రమిషన్ చెయిస్తామని మంత్రిగారు శాసన సభలో తెలియపరచారు. ఇటుంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఏ రెండు మూడు గ్రామాలలో తప్ప తక్కిన చోట్ల తరచు శిస్తు పన్నులు చెశారు. మా జిల్లా

[Sri K. Ramiah Choudari]

[23rd March 1953]

కలెక్టరుగారికి యీ రివెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు శిస్తు రెమిషన్ కు అర్హుల సంపాదన అన్నా రని చెప్పినప్పుడు అదేమి ముకు తెలియను, మాకు order రాదు. గనుక వసూలు చేయక తప్పదు. మీరు శాసనసభ్యులు కాబట్టి ఆక్రడ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కనుక్కొండి, అని చెప్పి కలెక్టరుగారు అన్నారు. మంత్రిగారిని అడిగితే order పంపానంటారు. కలెక్టరుగారిని అడిగితే మాకు అర్హులు రాలేదంటారు. ఇందులో ఏది నిజమో తెలియలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలనా విధానం యీ విధంగా నాగతున్నది. నిజస్థితి తెలియకుండా యీ రైతులు డబ్బు కష్టపడి తెచ్చి కట్టలే ఆ డబ్బు రెక్కలలోకి వచ్చిందో లేదో అలోచించాలని యున్నాను. ఏ విధంగా చూచినా పేద ప్రజలకి న్యాయం జరుగతున్నదే కానీ దీనికంతటక యీ రివెన్యూ అధికారులే కారణమని మునిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ శిస్తు రెమిషన్ కు ఎక్కడ effect యిచ్చారో శిస్తులు ఎక్కడ వసూలుచేశారో అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివస్తూ యిచ్చిన పిటిషన్ ప్రభుత్వం విచారణ జరిపాలని కోరిగా దానిమీద వారు యిచ్చిన జవాబుబట్టి శిస్తులు వసూలు చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. కాబట్టి రైతుయొక్క జీవనభృతి బాగుపడాలంటే ఈ శిస్తు విధానము మార్చాలని సలహా యిస్తూ యంతటలో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to go into the general aspects of the Revenue Administration. Members participating in the debate on the cut motion have dealt with the various aspects of it. Particularly Members on the Congress Benches have thrown greater light. A Member on the Congress Bench, I believe he hails from some constituency in Tirunelveli, spoke very passionately about the state of corruption. From the extremely impassioned speech which he made, I am absolutely certain that he was talking with inside personal knowledge.

“In his reply to the general discussion on the Budget day before yesterday, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that I could not give any more examples of discrimination on political grounds than the circular which I quoted. To-day I would like to point out a very glaring example in the Revenue Department of how discrimination has taken place not against particular individuals but against the whole mass of people because of the political opinions they hold. Vendasandur firka is the worst famine-affected area in the Madurai district. After touring the entire district, the Hon. Revenue Minister categorically said and it was published in the newspapers—that Vendasandur firka in the Dindigul taluk of the Madurai district was the worst famine-affected area. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to tell me whether a single takkavi loan was granted in the entire area of the Vendasandur firka up till now. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) Perhaps something has started just three or four days back. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to institute an enquiry into the number of applications received for takkavi loans, the number of loans sanctioned and the total amount disbursed in the Vendasandur firka, and in the adjoining Athoor firka from which Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran hails.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Her complaint is that no takkavi loan has been disbursed in her constituency and that a huge amount is disbursed in the Vedaśandur firka. But the Leader of the Opposition gives a different story altogether."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Actual figures about the applications, the sums disbursed, etc., are there and I only ask the Hon. Minister to go into them. I do not say that no takkavi loans should be disbursed in the Athoor firka. The peasants there are also in need of takkavi loans. But I have got reasons to believe that the Vedaśandur firka was discriminated against by the District Collector because this constituency returned a non-Congress candidate in the elections to the Assembly. I make this categorical charge."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I also categorically deny the charge."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" A mere denial cannot take away the fact that from December onwards and up till the beginning of March nothing was done. After some agitation was set up, something is done. The Government are making political discrimination. Why is it that not a single pie of takkavi loan has been disbursed in the Vedaśandur firka? "

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

" We are prepared to stand the test of an actual enquiry. Why has not that enquiry been made? If on verification it is found that until yesterday not a single pie has been given as takkavi loan to these people of the entire firka, what do the Government propose to do? On the other hand takkavi loans have been disbursed to the adjoining less affected areas. I do not say that these areas should not be given takkavi loans. But the people of the worst affected area—Vedaśandur firka—have not been given any takkavi loans. Does this not smack of political discrimination? If on enquiry it is found that this firka has not been given takkavi loans, in spite of the area being the worst affected area in the entire taluk, I ask the Government whether they will be prepared to take action against the District Magistrate. It is not as if the District Magistrate has not looked into the matter. I believe he has deliberately acted in the manner pointed out by us in order to tell the people, ' You have returned a non-Congress candidate; next time you must return the Congress candidate; otherwise you will not get any help from the Government '. If it is not this attitude, what is the inference we are to draw? It must be one of two things. The District Magistrate should have by instinct thought that this Government being a Congress Government, he must discriminate against non-Congress men. I do not say that orders for discrimination have issued from the Ministry. But it so happens sometimes that officials take the cue, and they think that this Government being a Congress party Government, they would get into their good books if they (the officials) discriminated against the non-Congress men. Such things are possible. If the Government

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say that this District Magistrate has no political bias (Interruption). If it is stated that the District Magistrate has not acted with a political bias, then it comes to be a question of his efficiency and ability, and whether he is fit enough to hold the position he does. Vedasandur tirka is the worst affected area, and it is the duty of the District Magistrate to make his officials go there and see that the people who are in need of relief are provided with adequate relief. Why is it that this has not been done? Why has he not asked his subordinate officers to go to the succour of the people of this area? If he has not done so, I should say that he is absolutely unfit to be a District Magistrate. In any other country, for example, which is ruled by the people's Government, if such a thing should happen, that official would be arraigned before the public and shot dead as the enemy of the public. Here is a District Magistrate who has no understanding, who has no idea of the people's sufferings, and who has no idea that people are dying and starving. Such a person can certainly not be put in charge of a whole district. Therefore an enquiry has got to be demanded. I am not demanding a public enquiry. If the facts are proved on enquiry, proper action will have to be taken against the District Magistrate either on the ground of political bias or on the ground of his incapacity or unfitness to hold the post of Collector of the district, to whose care the lives of hundreds and thousands are committed. Therefore I say that it is either a case of political discrimination or unfitness to hold the post. In either case action has to be taken against the District Magistrate."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. the Revenue Minister will reply at 3 p.m. The Hon. the Leader of the House will now move the motion standing in his name."

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—cont.

(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES—cont.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That discussion on Demand I—Land Revenue be suspended and item III on the Agenda, the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken up.'

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That discussion on Demand I—Land Revenue be suspended and item III on the Agenda, the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken up.'"

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'"